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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR  
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,  
AND ART.

[TIVERTON, JULY, 1919.]

VOL. LI.  
[VOL. I. FOURTH SERIES.]

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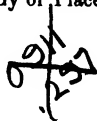
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## Hon. Auditor.

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AMERY, J. S.

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BEEBE, Rev. W. N. P.

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WOOLLCOMBE, G. D.

WORTH, R. HANSFORD.

\* Permanent Members of the Council.

# PLACES OF MEETING

OF

## THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.O.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A., LL.D.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.LIT.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH . . .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON . . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER . . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK . . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE . . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON . . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH . . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY . . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON . . .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.

	Place of Meeting.	President.
1899.	TORRINGTON .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900.	TOTNES .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901.	EXETER .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L.
1902.	BIDEFORD .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903.	SIDMOUTH .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904.	TEIGNMOUTH .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A.
1905.	PRINCETOWN .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906.	LYNTON .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907.	AXMINSTER .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908.	NEWTON ABBOT .	Lord Monkswell, D.L., L.L.B.
1909.	LAUNCESTON .	The Lord Bishop of Truro (Dr. Stubbs).
1910.	CULLOMPTON .	John D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.
1911.	DARTMOUTH .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A.
1912.	EXETER .	The Viscount St. Cyres, M.A.
1913.	BUCKFASTLEIGH .	Ashley A. Froude, Esq., C.M.G.
1914.	TAVISTOCK .	Professor A. M. Worthington, C.B., F.R.S.
1915.	EXETER .	Principal A. W. Clayden, M.A., F.G.S.
1916.	PLYMOUTH .	E. J. Allen, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.
1917.	BARNSTAPLE .	W. P. Hiern, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., J.P., C.A.
1918.	TORQUAY .	Hugh R. Watkin, Esq.
1919.	TIVERTON .	The Very Rev. Dean H. R. Gamble, D.D.

## RULES.

---

1. THE Association shall be called the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

2. The objects of the Association are—To give a systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art, in different parts of the county.

3. The Association shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.

5. Every person, admitted to membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed List of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as he shall deem necessary.

6. Persons of eminence in Science, Literature, or Art, or those who have rendered any special service to the Association, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Member of the Association: but such Honorary Members shall not be entitled to take any part in the management of the Association.

7. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Subscription of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of not less than Ten Years' standing, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, may compound by a single payment of Five Guineas.

8. Annual Subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall

be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a Member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

9. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing, to the General Secretary of his intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a Member for the ensuing year.

10. Whenever a Member is in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscription, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

11. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscriptions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the List of Members.

12. Every *Member*, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, shall be entitled to a copy of the volume of the Transactions for the year.

13. Every *Member* shall be entitled to a lady's ticket for the Annual Meeting.

14. Only ladies shall be eligible for admission as Associates to an Annual Meeting, on payment of the sum of Five Shillings each.

15. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided at a previous Annual Meeting.

16. One month at least before the Annual Meeting each Member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

17. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend, or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

18. With the exception of the ex-Presidents, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting of the Council for twenty-four calendar months, shall forfeit his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

19. The Council shall hold a meeting at Exeter in the month of February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association.

20. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at a previous Council Meeting.

21. Every Meeting of the Council shall be convened by circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

22. The General Secretary, or any four Members of the Council, may call extraordinary Meetings of their body for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other Member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary Meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary Meeting.

23. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, one or more General Secretaries, one or more Auditors, a Local Treasurer, and one or more Local Secretaries.

24. A Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council to consider at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meeting, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancies which may from time to time occur, as follows :—

(a) The President subject to confirmation by the Council.

(b) All other officers (except Vice-Presidents, the Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries) subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

25. The Vice-Presidents, Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the local Reception Committee appointed by the Authorities of the city or town issuing the invitation to the Association, subject to confirmation by the Council of the Association; and the Council shall have power to add to the number of Vice-Presidents elected by the Local Authorities from among the Members of the Association.

26. The President shall enter on his duties at the Annual Meeting for which he has accepted office: the General Treasurer, General Secretary or Secretaries, the Vice-Presidents and Local Officers shall enter on their duties as soon as convenient after their election.

27. The Council shall have power to fill any official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed under Rule 24.

28. The President shall be eligible for re-election, provided, that the same person does not hold office in two consecutive years.

29. The General Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved; and he shall report to each Meeting of the Council the balance he has in-hand, and the names of such Members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

30. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by one or more Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex-officio* Members of the Council.

31. All investments of the funds of the Association shall be made in the names of three trustees to be elected by the Council, in securities authorized by law for the investment of Trust Funds.

32. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its volume of Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any Meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author: but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the issue of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

33. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, issue to each Member and Honorary Member its volume of Transactions, which shall include the Rules and Bye-Laws, Selected Minutes of the Council appointing Committees, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council and of the Proceedings, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as the Council shall decide to print, together with, if time allows, an Index to the volume.

34. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the Author's corrections of the press, in any paper printed in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association; and should any paper exceed three sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the three sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

35. If proofs of papers to be printed in the Transactions are sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day

marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

36. Authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall receive twenty-five copies, free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense by private arrangement with the printers of the Association. The Honorary Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council for special service may be supplied, *if required*, with any number of copies of their Reports printed in the Transactions, not exceeding forty, free of expense; but the Secretary of the Committee on the Climate of Devon may be supplied, *if required*, with any number of copies of his or her Report printed in the Transactions, not exceeding fifty, free of expense. In each case the Secretary of the Committee will note on the proof of his or her Report, for the information of the printers, the number of copies actually required, subject to the above limitations.

37. No Rule shall be altered, amended, or new Rule added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

38. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.



## BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

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1. It is desirable that a copy of the President's Address shall be in the hands of the General Secretary not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year, in order that it may be printed and distributed to the Press in time for publication in newspapers issued on the day after its delivery. The President's Address shall be considered a confidential document until after its delivery.

2. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and the procedure for the submission, selection, and reading of papers shall be as follows :—

(a) Papers and Reports of Committees to be read at any Meeting, together with all drawings, photographs, maps, etc., to illustrate the same, must be submitted to the General Secretary, so as to reach him not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year.

(b) All Papers and illustrations considered unsuitable shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible.

(c) The General Secretary will obtain from the printers of the Association for presentation to the Council a statement showing the number of pages each Paper and Report will occupy when printed, the estimated extra cost of printing tables, of the use of special type or change of type, and of all other extra charges, if any, in each Paper and Report, as well as the estimated cost of all charges connected with the preparation, binding and issue of the volume of Transactions.

(d) The General Secretary will communicate the printers' report and estimates to the Council, at the Meeting of that body on the first day of the Annual Meeting. The Council will then select the Papers and Reports to be read on the two following days.

3. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a Report.

4. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the

Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes.

5. The Council will arrange Papers for reading to meet the convenience of the authors, as far as possible. Papers shall be read in the order appointed by the Council, but in the event of the author of any Paper not being present to read his Paper, and in the absence of any arrangement by the author of a Paper for its reading by some Member present at the meeting, such Paper or Papers, if more than one, shall be held over till the conclusion of the reading of the Papers, when it shall be put to the vote of the Meeting whether such Paper or Papers shall be read by substitute or not.

6. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

7. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

8. In the event of there being at an annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued on the day following.

9. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a Meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

10. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required for illustrating them, as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

11. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him within seven days after such Paper has been returned to the author.

12. The printers shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on one side of the paper only and each sheet numbered.

13. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor; and no additions shall be made except in the form of footnotes or brief postscripts, or both.

14. The author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall pay for the preparation of all such illustrations as in his judgment and that of the Council the said Paper may require. That is to say, he shall pay for the preparation of all necessary drawings, blocks, lithographic transfers or drawings on stone; but the Association will bear the cost of printing (by the Association's printers), paper and binding; provided that should any such illustrations be in colours or of a size larger than can be inserted in the volume with a single fold, or be desired to be executed in any other process than printing from the block or lithography, then in each and either of these cases the author shall himself bear the whole cost of production and printing, and should the Council so decide shall also pay any additional charge that may properly be made for binding.

15. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

16. The Council shall from time to time, when deemed advisable, revise the prices fixed for each volume of the Transactions and all other publications of the Association.

17. The General Secretary shall report to each Annual Meeting of the Members the number of copies in stock of each volume of the Transactions, and other publications of the Association, with the price per copy of each volume; and such Report shall be printed in the Transactions.

18. The General Secretary shall prepare brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

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ransactions.

reprinting Reports of  
plied to authors under

are permitted to reprint

ral Secretary is required

before any Report may be reprinted, the copyright of all Reports printed in the Transactions being vested in the Association.

(c) The printers shall pay to the General Secretary on behalf of the Association, as royalty, a sum of sixpence per fifty copies for each half-sheet of eight pages, any number of copies less than fifty or between two exact multiples of fifty being regarded as fifty, and any number of pages less than eight or between two exact multiples of eight, being regarded as eight.

(d) Each copy of the reprint shall have printed on the first page the words, "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art for ——— by permission of the Council of the Association," the year in which the Report was originally printed being indicated.

(e) The reprint shall be an exact copy of the Report as originally printed in the Transactions, without addition, abridgment, or modification, the necessary corrections for printer's errors and changes in pagination alone excepted.

21. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from Life Members of the Association shall be invested.

22. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from Life Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

23. The General Secretary is authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary, and any sum not exceeding *Two Guineas* for the preparation of an Index to each annual volume of the Transactions.

24. Only Members and Ladies holding Ladies' tickets are admitted to the Association Dinner, when one is held. Members and Ladies intending to dine must send in their names to the Honorary Local Secretary not less than two clear days before the date of the Dinner.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

*Presented to the General Meeting held at Tiverton, 22nd July, 1919.*

THE Council have the honour to present their Report for the past year.

The ordinary meetings of the Council were held at Torquay on the 23rd and 25th July, 1918, and at Exeter on the 27th February, 1919.

A Committee was appointed by the Council for the purpose of considering the practicability or otherwise of twelve suggestions, made by Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, for the reconstruction of the Association.

The thanks of the Council were conveyed to authors who presented Plates of Illustrations to their Reports and Papers printed in Vol. L of the *Transactions*, and also to those Members who have generously contributed to the funds of the Association.

A copy of Vol. L of the *Transactions* has been sent to every Member not in arrear with his or her subscription, and to the following Societies: the Linnean Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum (Cromwell Road), the Bodleian Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton, the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club (c/o Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., Hon. Secretary, St. Peter's Vicarage, Portland), and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The stock of *Transactions, Wills, etc.*, now in hand is as follows :—

1902	Transactions, Vol. XXXIV	58 copies.
	Wills, Part IV	61 "
	Index to Vol. XXXIV	80 "
1903	Transactions, Vol. XXXV	23 "
	Wills, Part V	23 "
1904	Transactions, Vol. XXXVI	41 "
	Wills, Part VI	40 "
1905	Transactions, Vol. XXXVII	56 "
	Wills, Part VII	57 "
1906	Transactions, Vol. XXXVIII	21 "
	Wills, Part VIII	24 "
1907	Transactions, Vol. XXXIX	60 "
	(No Wills issued)	
1908	Transactions, Vol. XL	68 "
	Wills, Part IX	66 "
1909	Transactions, Vol. XLI	58 "
	(No Wills issued)	
1910	Transactions, Vol. XLII	43 "
	Wills, Part X	62 "
1911	Transactions, Vol. XLIII	33 "
	Wills, Part XI	58 "
1912	Transactions, Vol. XLIV	25 "
	Wills, Part XII	7 "
1913	Transactions, Vol. XLV	49 "
	(No Wills issued)	
1914	Transactions, Vol. XLVI	48 "
	Wills, Part XIII	54 "
1915	Transactions, Vol. XLVII	105 "
1916	Transactions, Vol. XLVIII	84 "
1917	Transactions, Vol. XLIX	61 "
1918	Transactions, Vol. L	52 "

MAXWELL ADAMS,

GEORGE E. WINDEATT, MAJOR,

*Hon. General Secretaries.*

JOHN S. AMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Year ending the 31st day of December, 1918.*

1918.		Payments.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To,	Printing Notices, Tickets, etc., Messrs. Brendon .			11	8	5			
„	„ Winget, 30s. ; Dent, 7s. 6d. ; Lamason, 9s. 9d.			2	7	3			
							13	15	8
„	Secretaries' Expenditure . . . . .			10	14	11			
	Clerical Assistance . . . . .			16	10	0			
	Index, including slips . . . . .			1	4	1			
„	Treasurer's Expenditure . . . . .			3	11	0			
„	Local Secretary's Expenditure . . . . .			2	3	6			
							34	3	6
„	Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—								
	Printing Vol. L, 550 copies . . . . .			269	8	0			
	Authors' Reprints . . . . .			13	18	6			
	Addressing, packing, and postage . . . . .			24	5	0			
				307	11	6			
„	Plus 10 per cent to meet extra cost of materials, etc.			28	7	0			
							335	18	6
„	Insurance of Stock to December 31st, 1919 . . . . .						1	1	0

							£384	18	8
Balance (1918)							30	9	1
							£415	7	9

*Account Audited this Twelfth day of July, 1919.*

ROBERT C. TUCKER, Auditor.



## SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

*Passed at the Meeting at Tiverton, 22nd July, 1919.*

THAT Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. Robert Burnard, Sir A. Croft, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Lady Radford be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meetings, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur ; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers ; and that Mr. G. M. Doe be the Secretary.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. J. S. Neck, Lady Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore ; and that Lady Radford be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language ; and that Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the Secretaries.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation ; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, and Major R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee ; and that Major R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and

comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. F. W. Chanter, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. E. Windeatt be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Col. Arthur B. Prowse, and Major G. Windeatt be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for compiling complete Indexes to the First and Second Series of the Transactions; and that the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Miss B. Cresswell, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Major George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the County of Devon; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

That Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, Miss Chichester, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. C. V. B. Marquand, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, and Col. A. B. Prowse be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire; and that Miss C. E. Larter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. Robert Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. W. E. P. Chapple, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. A. W. Clayden, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. M. T. Foster, Mr. T. V. Hodgson, Rev. S. M. Nourse, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, Col. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. L. Radford, Lady Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. F. R. Rowley, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Mr. E. Windeatt, Mr. G. D. Woolcombe, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for preparing a list of "Ancient Monuments" in the county of Devon, which it is considered desirable should be handed over, with the consent of their owners, to the custody of the First Commissioner of Works, under the provisions of the Acts of 1882, 1900, and 1913, with the view to their preservation and protection; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That the Rev. J. A. Balleine, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Col. Arthur B. Prowse, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. F. W. Chanter, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting and recording information concerning Place-Names and Field-Names in Devonshire; and that Col. Arthur B. Prowse be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. R. Burnet Morris, Mr. J. Northmore, and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper be a Committee for the compilation of a Bibliography of the County of Devon; and that Mr. R. Burnet Morris be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. J. Alexander, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Prof. W. J. Harte, Lady Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting and arranging information relating to the history of Devon and its inhabitants during the first ten centuries of the Christian Era, and that Mr. Alexander be the Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL  
MEETING, HELD AT TIVERTON, 22ND TO 25TH  
JULY, 1919.

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IN ideal weather the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Tiverton on the 22nd to 25th July, 1919, and was largely attended, the numbers present varying from 200 to 250 from day to day. This was the third visit of the Association to Tiverton, the two previous visits being in 1865 and 1891 respectively.

On TUESDAY, 22nd July, a meeting of the Council was held at 2 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, which was followed by a General Meeting of the members at 3.30 p.m., in the Mayoralty Room, at which, among other business, eighty-one new members were elected and the Hon. Secretary reported that a cordial invitation had been received and accepted to hold next year's meeting at Totnes, and that it had been decided to invite Alderman Edward Windeatt to accept the presidency for 1920-21.

A vote of thanks was also given to Mr. Siddalls for the trouble he had taken with the local arrangements.

At 4.30 p.m., a civic reception was accorded the members in the Court Room of the Guildhall by the Mayor and Corporation of Tiverton.

Addressing the assembly the Mayor said : The important thing to remember, ladies and gentlemen, is that tea awaits you in another room, and I must not weary you with many words. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this ancient borough. You were here in 1865, when you (that is, the Association) were three years old. I was not with you on that occasion : I was elsewhere, engaged in acquiring the elements of an inadequate education. You came again in 1891 ; and then it was my privilege to be the hon. secretary of the Local Reception Committee. Now after four years of war you are here celebrating peace ; and I hope your discussions and researches may help to inspire and guide us for the duties and tasks of the new age. You will, I hope, find in this town and district

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." The water running through our streets is a reminder of the feudal age, when Tiverton was a collection of huts dependent on the great family at the Castle. The carvings of Greenway's chapel and almshouses recall the spacious days of Good Queen Bess; and the stones of Old Blundell's are a memento of Lord Justice Popham who, when he presided at the trial of Francis Bacon perpetrated a grave omission—he did not ask the prisoner whether he wrote Shakespeare's plays. The present Lord Chief Justice would doubtless have elicited this information. (A Voice: "Mr. Justice Darling would.") In conclusion, the Mayor advised all interested in the spectacular reproduction of history to come to the Tiverton Victory Pageant on August 14th and 16th.

The retiring President (Mr. Watkin) returning thanks to the Mayor, recalled that the Tiverton meeting in 1891 was one of the most interesting in the history of the Association. Their third meeting in that town found them full of the deepest gratitude that they were permitted in peace to continue their work and records. Speaking of the history of Tiverton, he said it appeared to have got into a habit of being burnt down and rebuilt. In the course of two centuries the town was almost destroyed by fire no fewer than nine times. It was not usual to boast of one's calamities; but such a succession of disasters had apparently imbued Tivertonians with a rare spirit of dogged industry. Tiverton was noted for its race of men, as any list of Devon worthies would show. Its motto must be "Industry." It might be recommended as a health resort for the habitually idle. Its atmosphere might work wonders.

The members were then entertained at tea by the kind invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress, after which the Town Charters, dated respectively 1615, 1683, 1688 and 1724, were inspected and explained by the Town Clerk, J. Follett Pugsley, Esq., and the Corporation regalia and plate were on view. The Rev. J. F. Chanter, having examined the maces, said they were made by Benjamin Pyne in 1727, who also at the same period made the maces of Westminster and Winchester. They are of unusual form, their open-arch crowns rising from a circle of crosses and fleur-de-lis. The shafts, very richly decorated, are of unusual elegance, being of baluster form, with raised and chased conventional foliage. On the flat plate at the top

under the open arches are the royal arms. The round heads are divided into four compartments. The first contains a shield with the arms of the borough ; others a harp, fleur-de-lis, and rose, each with the crown over it. The Tiverton water bailiff's staff is rare there being only two others in England—at Hull and Harwich. On a long bamboo, it has no hall marks, but is probably of the end of the seventeenth century. It has a silver ball top, surmounted by a shield with arms of the borough.

A visit was then paid to Old Blundell's School, where the party was received by the Headmaster, Mr. A. E. Wynne, and directed to points of interest by the late headmaster, Mr. A. L. Francis. Mr. Francis, during whose head-mastership the school was removed from the old building to the new, related some amusing personal experiences of the old buildings, which, he said, were subject to floods. A particularly high flood reached the height of five feet at the entrance gate, spoiled furniture in the house, and enabled him to swim in his garden. It synchronized with, and had considerable influence upon, the meeting of governors, at which the change of site was decided upon. Mr. Francis also recalled the names of many famous men who were educated there, fought each other there, and washed—or were supposed to—at the pump. He said it had taken a long time to live down the idea that no other washing accommodation than the pump was provided at Blundell's.

In the evening, at 8.30 p.m. in the Mayoralty Room, the President, the Very Rev. H. R. Gamble, D.D., the Dean of Exeter, delivered his Presidential Address (see p. 47). In introducing the President, the retiring President, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, said that the Dean was already well known in the county. Although Dean Gamble joined the Association rather as a Devonian than as a Churchman, he continued a long line of ecclesiastical dignitaries who had occupied the presidency. At the head of the list stood the honoured name of Charles Kingsley. Of all Kingsley's literary work, his Address to the Devonshire Association in 1871 was, perhaps, the least known, yet it was one of the most thoughtful productions of his pen, and in the light of what had transpired in the last half-century, almost prophetic.

The Mayor, in thanking the Dean, on the conclusion of his Address, said the subject of the Address was of special

interest to him, inasmuch as forty-seven years ago he stood, a shy nervous boy, before Charles Kingsley to receive some prizes won more by good luck than by merit. He recalled the slight stutter with which Charles Kingsley said to him, "Here are your books; I hope . . . you'll have strength enough to carry them." He (the Mayor) had come to the conclusion that Kingsley's teaching on social problems was that every man was a trustee of his talents, opportunities, and possessions and not an absolute owner.

The Dean briefly responded.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July, the reading of the Reports and Papers was commenced in the Mayoralty Room, at 10 a.m., and continued till 1 p.m., when the members adjourned for lunch.

At 2 p.m. a meeting of the Council was held to consider the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Council to enquire into the practicability or otherwise of Mr. Hugh R. Watkin's twelve suggestions for the reconstruction of the Association, at which it was eventually decided that the further consideration of this Report be deferred till a meeting of the Council to be held in the month of October, each member of the Council meanwhile being furnished with copies of the Reports of the Committee. At 3.30 p.m., the members visited St. Peter's Church, where they were received, in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. Prebendary Burroughs, M.A., by the Rev. E. S. Chalk, M.A., Rector of Kentisbeare, who gave an account of the church and pointed out that it was a fine example of the single church of a mediæval trading town—"built on the woolsack." The chief events in its history are, he said :—

- A.D.
- 1073. Consecrated by Leofric of Exeter.
  - 1146. Given to St. James' Priory, Exeter, by Baldwin, Earl of Devon.
  - 1157. Equally divided between the Priory and two Secular Priests.
  - 1291. Four Portioners hold the Benefice.
  - 1500c. The Tower built.
  - 1529. John Greenway rebuilt most of the church.
  - 1645. Siege of Church and Castle : destruction of Courtenay chapel completed.
  - 1819. A disastrous restoration of the fabric ; church lands largely squandered.

1853. Drastic restoration ; screen shattered ; piers destroyed.

1884. Bishop Temple abolishes " Four Portions."

1916. Greenway brasses moved.

Here are buried Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, 1419, and Princess Catherine (Courtenay), daughter of Edward IV.

Miss E. K. Pridaux, of Exton, explained the carvings on the church façade.

The members then viewed Tiverton Castle by the kind permission of Mrs. Wingfield, where a short account of its history was given by H. J. Carpenter, Esq., M.A., the principal events connected with it being :—

1106. Built by Richard de Redvers, first Earl of Devon.

1293. Passed on the death of his descendant Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon and of Albemarle, to Hugh de Courtenay.

1556. Passed on the death of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, to his four coheiresses.

Thence by purchase to Roger Giffard and subsequently through the West family to the Carews of Haccombe, the present owners.

1645. Besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians.

At 5 p.m., about 250 members drove to Knightshayes Court to a Garden Party given by Sir Ian and Lady Heathcoat Amory, where they received a " true Devonshire welcome " and greatly enjoyed the beautiful grounds and gardens of the Court.

At 9 p.m. a large party assembled at a *Conversazione* at Blundell's School, on the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wynne.

On THURSDAY, 24th July, the reading of the Papers was resumed at 10 a.m. till noon, when a General Meeting was held at which votes of thanks were passed to the local authorities of Tiverton for the use of rooms so kindly placed at the disposal of the members ; to the local secretary, J. Siddalls, Esq., for his efficient services ; to the Mayor and Mayoress, Sir Ian and Lady Heathcoat Amory, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wynne, and to Major and Mrs. English for their hospitality so kindly extended to the members ; to Mrs. Rayer, Major and Mrs. English and Mrs. Wingfield for their courtesy in permitting the members to view Holcombe Rogus Court, the Priory House and Tiverton Castle respectively ; and to the following ladies and gentlemen who so kindly described



the various places and objects of interest visited by the Association, viz. : Miss E. K. Prideaux, the Reverends E. J. Barton, E. S. Chalk, J. J. Rees, S. Cox and H. Wade Smith, Major English and Messrs. J. Follett Pugsley, A. L. Francis, and H. J. Carpenter.

This was followed by a meeting of the Council, at which the Reports and Papers to be printed in this volume were determined and the Editor was instructed to draw attention in these Proceedings to a paper by a member, Mr. Inkerman Rogers, F.G.S., with notes by A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., on "Fossil Fish in the Devonian Rocks of North Devon," published in the *Geological Magazine* for March, 1919, pp. 100-3.

In the afternoon an excursion was made to visit Holcombe Rogus Church, where the members were received by the Vicar, the Rev. E. J. Barton, who, in describing the church, reminded them that the village was on the border line between Somerset and Devon, which he thought probably accounted for the fact that the roof of the south aisle was Somerset work and that of the north aisle Devon work. Under the plaster of the nave roof was a cradle oak roof; the cost of removing the plaster was at present prohibitive. The original rood screen has vanished except a small piece about two feet deep on the north side. Around the "Court" pew is a Jacobean (or Flemish) screen carved with Old Testament subjects. In front of the Bluett Chapel (the Bluetts were the former feudal lords)—which embodies striking tombs in marble and colour dating from 1613—is a screen taken from St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, seventy years ago, when St. Peter's was restored. It was going to be thrown away, but Mrs. Rayer's grandfather, who was one of the four rectors of Tiverton in those days, valued it, and had it put in Holcombe Church. Referring to the above-mentioned tombs, the Vicar said the Bluett of the older was evidently the student (indicated by his robes), and he of the 1636 tomb the soldier of the family. In the latter tomb the lady lies recumbent above her lord, indicating higher rank. All the children, who are figured holding skulls, were girls who probably died young, before the monument was put up. One monument in the chancel, erected in 1783, records the fact that "Luckland Nutcombe Bluett, the survivor of all his father's children, married Elizabeth Colan, of Little Colan, Cornwall, and by her had thirteen sons and nine daughters!"

In the vestry the visitors were shown the sacred vestments and plate, the latter particularly fine, and including a gold-plated chalice given by Mrs. Rayer, in which are mounted her jewels. But perhaps the most valuable possession of the church is the Register, which dates from 1540, and there is no indication of a break in the Commonwealth. The sixth entry therein is very curious. It reads: "A lousy poor beggar was buried 27th January, 1540." Immediately outside the tower was noted by some who well remember him the memorial of the last popular and kind-hearted Squire of the Court: "William Carew Rayer, born 26th September, 1820, passed away 11th January, 1892."

The Rev. J. F. Chanter also gave a description of the church as well as of Holcombe Rogus Court, one of the most interesting buildings in Devon, as it dates from the reign of Edward VI, of which there are very few examples in the county.

The Vicar intimated that Mrs. Rayer would be very glad for any of the party to take a "stroll" over the grounds of the Court, while he would be pleased to throw open the Vicarage grounds for a visit and for tea. Both invitations, so kindly given, were accepted and the privilege much appreciated. The beautiful grounds of the Court were much admired, as well as the fine old trees and the ponds stocked with rainbow trout and on which wild duck sported; also the lovely borders in which the old-fashioned flowers predominated.

In the evening, at 8.30 p.m., R. Pearse Chope, Esq., B.A., gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on "Devon's Greatest Worthy: Sir Walter Raleigh," in the Court Room of the Town Hall, which was open to the public and was very largely attended.

For FRIDAY, 25th July, excursions to Exmoor, Bampton, Sampford Peverell, and Halberton had been arranged. A party of about sixty members left by the 8.16 a.m. train for Dulverton and thence by road transport to the moor.

The Exmoor trip proved delightful and exhilarating. The heather was still in bloom, interspersed with whortleberries bearing heavy crops. A halt was first made at a stone marking the burial-place of an ancient British chief. Great interest was evinced in this, and the age-old stone was closely scrutinized. Dr. G. W. Sydenham, of Dulverton, explained that the stone was placed there about 2000 years ago, but the building around it was erected about

twenty years ago by the late Major Thomas Acland. The credit of discovering the stone belonged to his father-in-law, the late Rev. John James Coleman. The stone was found to be inscribed **CARĀACI NEPVVS**, meaning the descendants of Caractacus.

Leaving this scene, the party tramped through the exquisite heather to the "Devil's Punch Bowl." A refreshing rest was taken at "Barrows," on the top of which Dr. Sydenham gave an interesting description of the country around, associating in his remarks some incidents narrated in Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*. A move was then made in the direction of the place where the brakes were awaiting to take the company to Simonsbath. Arrived there luncheon was provided, in two sittings, at the Exmoor Forest Hotel. Various points around here of interest—including "Simon's Bath," from which Simonsbath derived its name—were visited.

After a few hours' stay amid the picturesque scenery of this spot, the party, under the leadership of Mr. John Siddalls, returned to Dulverton via Exford, Winsford, Exton, and Bridgtown.

At Exford tea was served, and then the church was inspected. At Winsford a visit was also made to this church. These visits proved very interesting. The brakes then started off with Dulverton as their destination, arriving at the station in good time for the 7.25 p.m. train. The times arranged in Mr. Siddalls' methodical programme were well kept all day. At Tiverton station Mr. Siddalls was heartily congratulated on his excellent organisation of the day's excursion.

A party for Bampton started at a later hour. Arriving at the church, its most interesting features were pointed out by the Vicar, the Rev. S. Cox and the Rev. J. F. Chanter. The old tombs of the Bouchiers were noted with interest, and the parts of the screen which remain. The visitors also commented on the two very fine old yew trees in the churchyard. As there are no castle remains at Bampton the visitors contented themselves with viewing the Mound (locally called the "Mote") at a distance. It was remarked that the Bouchier monument above-mentioned used to be covered with brass. This has been stolen, and only the holes, where the brass had been, remain.

In the afternoon another party drove to Sampford

Peverell and Halberton. At Sampford Peverell Mr. Chanter pointed to a very remarkable chalice, probably French or Low Country work, sides embossed ; also to an early Exeter chalice by J. Jones, dated 1573. All the other church plate is early eighteenth century, and has been heavily regilt in recent years.

Miss Beatrix Cresswell read a very interesting paper on local church and manor history. Before Domesday the church belonged to Brictric, of Gloucester. After the Conquest it was given to Queen Matilda. Early in the twelfth century the Peverells acquired the manor. The church was dedicated by Bishop Bronescombe, 10th December, 1259. In 1324 Sir Charles Cottell was the patron, he having married the Peverell heiress. That family died out, leaving their name associated with the place. The manor was afterwards owned by the Dinham and Ashthorpes. Sir Wm. Ashthorpe died without issue, and the property lapsed to the Crown. It was granted by Henry IV to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and came into the possession of his daughter Margaret of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Margaret of Richmond lived here traditionally in the house below the church (near the canal bridge). The church has been considerably altered. The tower was rebuilt in 1815. Before that it was an Early English tower with a spire. The bowl of the old Norman font was placed outside to catch drippings ; but is now in the church and restored. The church was entirely restored in 1864 by the Rev. G. W. R. Ireland, and he did it most faithfully and carefully. The south aisle was built by Margaret of Richmond. The north wall is almost untouched in its old Early English characteristics. In the chancel there is a recumbent effigy said to be of Sir Hugh Peverell, who was patron in 1278. Another interesting object in the church is a brass of Margaret Poulett, who died 1602. She was the wife of Sir Amias Poulett, who was keeper of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Noted in the chancel was an early aumbry and on the north and south sides a double piscina of Early English work. The north entrance to the church is through a little door which is a very typical specimen of the type of Early English door which figures in nearly every book on architecture.

Richmond House, the traditional residence of Margaret of Richmond, just below the church, was next inspected. Over the main entrance is inscribed the following : " Mar-

garet of Richmond and Derby, house and school of St. John the Baptist; erected A.D. 1500; restored 1851." The fine old oak roofs were admired. Some of the walls are more than three feet thick. It was pointed out that one room used to be the village school down to 1870. The premises are now private property, having been purchased by the late Rev. G. W. R. Ireland, and the purchase money invested with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the income from interest being devoted to Sunday-school prizes.

Before the visitors left for Halberton cordial thanks were extended to the Rector, Rev. J. J. Rees, Mrs. Rossiter, and Mr. Candey for their courtesy in connection with the foregoing inspections.

At Halberton the visitors were received by the Vicar, Rev. H. Wade Smith, and Mr. Chanter gave a short description of the church. The Vicar said he understood that the pulpit dated from about 1430 and was almost in its original state. Miss Cresswell fixed the date of the Font at about 1180. The Vicar said the church was dedicated to St. Andrew. The two doors in the screen were unusual (there is generally only one). The Vicar took the visitors into the vestry, one of the oldest parts of the fabric, and showed them two very fine old doors affixed to the cupboard containing the sacred vestments. Those doors were the original ones in the screen, and he could not think why they were removed. He hoped one day they would be refixed in the screen. The door leading into the vestry from the chancel is also very old, and the Vicar observed that all old keys seemed to be made to go into locks upside down. As to the several manors of Halberton, the Vicar said he could give no information, but Bridwell (dating from about 1600) was the principal manor to-day.

The company then proceeded to the "Old Priory," the residence to-day of Major and Mrs. English, where they were entertained at tea.

Major English, in giving an account of Priory House, from particulars obtained from the Record Office, said that Halberton was in the See of Bristol and that the College was maintained under Letters Patent granted by Henry II, in 1154. Its occupants consisted of a small assembly of monks of the Order of St. Augustine, locally named the "Friday Circle" from the strictness with which they kept the Friday Fast. The College was dedicated to

St. Jude. The monks of the Friday Circle were disbanded by common consent, and, fearing embarrassment, migrated to Bristol in 1539. It is supposed that the building was then converted into a dwelling-house. The oak-work and door are good examples of that date (1550-1600) as compared with the specimen at the South Kensington Museum. Major English has still in his possession two panes of coloured glass, presumably from a chapel, which had been preserved in a lattice window, and also the three small "lights" of a chapel which were removed from an outbuilding by a former owner. The name of the house "Priory" is a misnomer. It should be "College," but in these days that appellation would be misleading. After thanking Major and Mrs. English for their hospitality, which was much appreciated, and the Vicar for his description of the church, the party returned to Tiverton and thus one of the most interesting meetings of the Association and one which was more largely attended than any since that of 1912, was brought to a close.

The best thanks of the members are due to the local Secretary, Mr. John Siddalls, for his excellent arrangements and for his unvarying courtesy and to Major Dixon for organising the transport.

Members are also greatly indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Leisching for so kindly permitting them to view their residence, the Great House, Tiverton, during their visit to the town, an interesting building of the Tudor and Queen Anne periods and originally a Wool House.

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In addition to the Reports and Papers printed in this volume, the following Papers were also read at the Tiverton Meeting, viz:—"Some Notes on Tiverton Castle and its Subterranean Way," by Miss Emily Skinner; "John Cross, the Tiverton Artist," by T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.; "The Hundred of Tiverton in Early Times, with Index," by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, B.C.L., M.A., F.S.A.; "The Centenary of Charles Kingsley," by Mrs. Hester Forbes Julian, M.R. Anthropol. Inst., F.G.S.; "William Brewer, the Crusading Bishop of Exeter," by the Rev. D. Perceval Lancefield, M.A.; "Some Brick Buildings of the XVIIIth Century, in N.E. Devon," by the Rev. E. S. Chalk, M.A.; "Recent Discoveries at Mount Batten, Plymouth," by T. V. Hodgson; "Proofs of Age of Devonshire Families," by H. M. Whitley, M.INST.C.E.; and "Great Tiverton Fires," by F. J. Snell.

## Obituary Notices.

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SIR CHARLES THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, M.A., D.L., J.P., C.A. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, as he was generally known in life, who died at Killerton Park, near Exeter, on the 18th February, 1919, became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1901.

He was the twelfth baronet, and the representative of one of Devonshire's most notable families. The Aclands, although associated with the shire of the Sea Kings, certainly since the days of King Richard II., and probably long before that date (for according to tradition they are the descendants of Hugh de Accalan of Accalan, who lived c. 1136), do not appear to have contributed any prominent member of the family to the naval service. One or two of them made their mark as soldiers, notably Sir John Acland, who garrisoned his house at Columb-John for the King in 1643 ; and John Dyke Acland, who went with General Burgoyne's ill-fated expedition to America in 1775, where he acquitted himself with conspicuous bravery.

It was in the arts of peace that the Aclands excelled, and none more so than the late baronet. Always striving for the well-being of the people around them, they made every use of their position to bring about a better state of things—morally and socially. The cause of education was placed in the forefront. It was Sir Thomas Acland's grandfather who built the Broadclyst Jubilee School in 1810, in commemoration of the Jubilee of George III., one of the first schools in England founded on the national system. He also erected, at a cost of £700, similar schools at Budlake, a hamlet close to the family seat at Killerton. Sir Thomas Acland's father, too, will long be remembered in the county as one of its leading men in the matter of education. Sir Thomas himself was an alderman of the County Council, and chairman of the County Technical Education Committee. He was especially interested

in rural education. He insisted that training should be made practical, as, for example, in real nature study. He encouraged the establishment of continuation schools; was a strong supporter of the principle of itinerant instructors and an enthusiastic practical agriculturist.

Sir Thomas Acland was a Liberal—his father having been a close personal friend of the late Mr. Gladstone—and a staunch Churchman. Sir Thomas's Parliamentary career was not a long one. He unsuccessfully contested West Somerset in the Liberal Interest in 1880; two years later he was elected for East Cornwall, for which constituency he sat until 1885. Then he represented the Launceston Division of Cornwall until 1892. From January to July, 1886, he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and for some time occupied the post of second Church Commissioner. Like his father, the late baronet took an active interest in the Volunteer Force, and held a commission in the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry. He was an M.A. of Oxford, a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Somerset and Devon, and was called to Bar in 1868 by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. Born on July 16th, 1842, he married on November 1, 1879, Gertrude, third daughter of the late Sir John W. Waldron, Bt., and sister of Lord Waleran. Sir Thomas was High Sheriff of Devon in 1903, and a deputy warden of the Stannaries. He possessed extensive estates both in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, his seat in the latter county—Holnicote—being placed in a land of exceptional beauty.

Included in the family property was much of Exmoor, and to safeguard this beautiful country so far as he could from such dangers as might possibly arise from disfigurement or injury through building development or otherwise he leased to the National Trust some 7000 or 8000 acres to ensure the preservation of its natural features.

Sir Thomas left no issue, and the baronetcy has passed to his brother, the Right Honourable Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, P.C., formerly M.P. for Rotherham and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

CHARLES ALDRIDGE, M.D. Dr. Aldridge who died at Belle Vue House, Plympton, on the 19th April, 1919, at the age of 71, was a native of Leeds and after practising in the West Riding of Yorkshire he took up residence with his father, the late Mr. Joseph Aldridge, at Plympton



House, about 1874, and was joint proprietor and resident physician there. His father died in 1889, and in 1899 Dr. Aldridge was joined in partnership by Dr. Turner, the present physician, but he retired about seven years later. At one time he was also physician to Plymouth Public Dispensary.

Dr. Aldridge did much useful work in other directions. For a long period he was rector's warden at Plympton St. Maurice Parish Church, an office in which he succeeded his father. He was also for a long term a member of the Plympton Board of Guardians and the then Sanitary Authority, and afterwards the Rural Council. He also acted as hon. secretary and treasurer of St. Elizabeth House of Rest at Plympton.

He became a life member of the Devonshire Association in 1886 and when the Association visited Plympton in 1887 did much to make the meeting a success.

Dr. Aldridge, who had artistic tastes, was a member of the Devonport Camera Club, and had the distinction of having one of his pictures hung at the Photographic Salon, London. He leaves a widow.

**THE RT. REV. ALFRED EARLE, D.D.** Dr. Earle, who died at Torquay on the 28th December, 1918, at the age of ninety-one, was born in 1827, and was the son of Mr. Henry Earle, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the late Queen Victoria. He was educated at Eton, and proceeded to Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford, where he was Lushby Scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1854, and after spending some time at Wells Theological College was ordained by the Bishop of Salisbury deacon in 1858, and priest in 1859. His title was as curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, where he remained until 1863, when he was made rector of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts. From 1865 to 1877 he held the livings of West Alvington with South Milton, South Huish, and Marlborough, Devon, but in 1877 the two latter benefices were separated from the two former, of which Dr. Earle retained the vicariate for ten years. Having served the office of rural dean from 1867 to 1872, in the latter year he was appointed a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and Archdeacon of Totnes. In January, 1888, it was announced that Dr. Temple, who was then Bishop of London, had nominated Archdeacon Earle as an additional bishop-

suffragan for the Diocese of London, the only other bishop-suffragan at that time for the metropolis north of the Thames being the then Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Walsham How, afterwards Bishop of Wakefield). The title Bishop of Marlborough was chosen because it was one of the places mentioned in the Act of Henry VIII.

He was also presented by the Draper's Company to the well-endowed rectory of St. Michael, Cornhill, and eight years later he removed to the still more valuable rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, when it was vacated by the death of the Rev. William Rogers. The fact of holding these rich City livings whilst his episcopal work lay at the West End of London, made Dr. Earle's position difficult, but in spite of these drawbacks he soon won his way into the affections of Church-people.

In 1890 he was appointed a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, but continued to serve as suffragan under Bishop Creighton, and in 1900 he accepted from the Crown the deanery of Exeter, which fell vacant through the death of Dr. Cowie, and he returned to the county where he had spent so many years of his ministerial life. He resigned the deanery in July, 1918. Dr. Earle rendered devoted service to the Church in the dioceses of both London and Exeter. He had a high ideal of the episcopal office, and discharged his duties with great conscientiousness and dignity.

He will perhaps be remembered best through his connection with the Colenso controversy when he was offered and refused the Bishopric of Petermaritzburg.

It is interesting to note that the first Dean of Exeter was appointed A.D. 1225, or 175 years after the See had been removed from Crediton to Exeter. Dr. Earle was the 62nd Dean of Exeter, and was the first Bishop to hold that office.

Dr. Earle joined the Association in 1901, but was President of the Association while he was Archdeacon of Totnes when it met at Kingsbridge in 1877.

Dr. Earle married a daughter of Mr. William Roope Ilbert who was Sheriff of Devon in 1837, who died February, 1911, and was buried at West Alvington.

His only surviving son is Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Earle of Bowringsleigh, near Kingsbridge, late of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who served against the Turks in Egypt and Gallipoli. He is a J.P. and County Councillor for Devon.

**MRS. FLORA JORDAN.** Mrs. Jordan was the second daughter of Charles Beaufort Grimaldi by his marriage with Flora Langley, and was born on Sunday, 23rd July, 1882, and from five years of age until her marriage with W. F. C. Jordan on 17th June, 1908, she resided with her aunt, the late Miss Louisa Beaufort Grimaldi, first at Eastry in Kent and subsequently at Newton Abbot.

The Grimaldi family is very ancient, and the late Mrs. Jordan traced direct descent from Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, A.D. 920, who was descended in the male line from Pharamond, King of the Francks, A.D. 425. Thus the family traces its descent both from the line of Saxon kings and from the Emperor Charlemagne. The *Libro d'Oro*, or Golden Book of Genoa, being a register of the Nobles of the Republic, contains all the entries of the Grimaldi Family. The first of the Grimaldis to settle in England was Alexander, Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa, born 1659, who quitted Genoa after its bombardment and destruction by Louis XIV in 1684. In 1705, he married Dorcas, one of the granddaughters and co-heiresses of Sir Francis Anderson, Knight, of Bradley Hall, Durham, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a loyal Cavalier. The grandson of this Alexander Grimaldi was William Grimaldi (Flora Jordan's great grandfather); he became celebrated as a miniature and enamel painter and was appointed as such to several members of the Royal Family and in 1800 was received by the King (George III) and Queen at a private audience.

In spite of congenital delicacy of constitution, Flora Jordan was endowed with exceptional energy of mind and bodily activity; she was possessed of considerable business capacity and quick intuition. Her unwavering faith in eternal verities augmented rather than diminished the keen interest she took in passing events; it emphasised the artistic taste she inherited and her love for the beautiful in nature, and it quickened the goodness of heart, sincerity, and affectionate disposition with which she was gifted.

From its inception in 1914, she was deeply interested in the Belgian Refugees' Relief Movement and did considerable work as a local secretary. She won the regard of many of the Refugees, and her work was not merely appreciated by the Devon and Cornwall War Refugees' Committee, but she was presented by the King of the

Belgians with the Belgian Medaille de la Reine Elisabeth, 1914-1918, with an accompanying letter of thanks.

Mrs. Jordan was elected a Member of the Council of the Association (which she had joined the same year) in 1913, and read a paper on "Dawlish Parish Church" at the Meeting at Buckfastleigh in 1913.

She passed away very suddenly on 11th December last.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A. Sir Roper Lethbridge who died on the 15th February, 1919, became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1897, and was President of that Society in 1901 when he gave his noted Presidential Address, entitled "Hands Across the Sea," in which he gave a very interesting history of the various Devonshire men who had settled in America, the Dominions, and the Colonies of Great Britain from the seventeenth century onwards. In response to a circular he issued, he received particulars concerning nearly 2000 individuals and over 300 families living in the United States of America and various parts of the British Empire, including the remote Norfolk Island, 34 of whom bore the name of Lethbridge. His other contributions to the *Transactions* of the Association were (1) a paper, in 1902, on a "Proposed Railway between Bideford and Okehampton in 1831"; (2) "Some Hatherleigh Worthies of the Seventeenth Century," in 1904, and (3) "Tithe Commutation in Exbourne in the Seventeenth Century," in 1912. Another local publication, issued in 1914, concerned the Ancestry of John Endecott, first Governor of Massachusetts, who Sir Roper traced to Chagford.

Sir Roper who was the son of Mr. Edward Lethbridge of St. Adresse, near Dieppe, in France, was born on the 23rd December, 1840. He was educated 1853 to 1858 at the old Mannamead School, which was afterwards amalgamated with the Plymouth College under Dr. Peter Holmes, a fine teacher of advanced and original views. At Exeter College, Oxford, Sir Roper won a Stapledon Scholarship in 1859, took a First Class in Mathematical Moderations in 1861, a Second Class in the Final Mathematical Schools in 1863, and an Honorary Fourth Class in Lit. Humaniores in 1862. He graduated B.A. in 1863 with double classical and mathematical honours; M.A. in 1866; and in 1880 was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. While at Oxford he was a

considerable figure in the musical world there and was for some time secretary of the Amateur Musical Society.

After leaving Oxford he was appointed to the Public Record Office and in 1868 was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Bengal Educational Department, and became successively Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College of Calcutta, a Professor at the Hugli College, and Principal of the Krishnagar College. In 1877, he became a Fellow of the Calcutta University and was also Secretary to the Simla Education Committee, and in 1878, on the creation of the new post of Press Commissioner with the Government of India, Sir Roper was transferred to that office with the rank of Political Agent of the First Class. In the same year he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in consideration of his services in the cause of education in India, knighted in 1885, and became a K.C.I.E. in 1890.

While in India, and afterwards, he published many works on Indian subjects, and was Editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review* from 1871 to 1878.

On his retirement from the Indian Service he became a candidate for Whitby in 1884 and in that year was founder and one of the Committee of the Imperial Service League. He represented North Kensington in Parliament in 1885 and 1886 until 1892.

On his return from India he resided for some years at Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent, and afterwards settled at Exbourne Manor, of which he was the lord and the patron of one living. This manor, which was the Etcheborne of Domesday, was acquired by the Lethbridge family in the seventeenth century. A quaint survival is the entry in the rent roll of this manor, which amounts to £5 17s. 6d, of the reservation of an annual payment to the lord of "six new laid eggs and three dahlia blooms" in respect of one holding. Here Sir Roper formed a fine library, and took an active part in the affairs of his native county, of which he was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace both for Devon and Kent besides holding other public appointments.

His literary activities were great and varied. Besides his many works on Indian subjects, referred to above, he contributed largely to English periodical literature almost up to his death, and in 1915 privately printed a *History of the Lethbridge Family*.

Sir Roper was twice married. His first wife whom he married in 1865 and who died in 1895, was Eliza, daughter of Mr. Washington Finlay, and great grand-daughter of the eleventh Baron Tyenham, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, who married in 1894, Mr. Frederick (now Sir Frederick) Gorell Barnes, of Shiplake, formerly M.P. for the Faversham Division of Kent. The elder son, Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Lethbridge, D.S.O., of the 10th Battalion the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who distinguished himself in France and Italy in the Great War of 1914-18, survives him. The younger son, Captain W. A. L. Lethbridge, who served in the South African War in the King's Own Lancashire Regiment, died in 1909.

In 1897, Sir Roper married, secondly, Emma, daughter of Mr. John Neave, and widow of Mr. Frederick Burbidge of Micklefield.

**WILLIAM POWELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.** Dr. Powell who became a life member of the Association in 1878, died at Hill Garden, Torquay, on May, 10th, 1919, in his eightieth year. He was the second son of Henry Powell, M.D. (Edinburgh), who died in 1855, at 36, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Dr. William Powell entered at the London Hospital in 1858, and in due course became House Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer. He took his M.B. London (by exam.), in 1862 and F.R.C.S., England, in 1865. In 1866, he accepted the post of House Surgeon to the Torbay Hospital, Torquay. Here he remained for eight years, and in 1874 started in private practice in which he was very successful. On resigning his appointment as House Surgeon, he accepted the position of Physician, which he held for the remainder of his life. He was, therefore, connected with the Torbay Hospital for 53 years, during which time he earned the high respect of his colleagues, who highly valued his advice. His death will leave a great blank in the ranks of the profession. He died in the complete possession of his mental faculties, in harness, at the finish of his day's work (10 p.m.).

**COLONEL SIR FREDERICK ROBERT UPCOTT, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.** Sir Frederick Upcott, who joined the Association in 1910, was the son of the late Mr. J. S. Upcott, of Cullompton. He was born in a beautiful old Elizabethan house in that

town, where his father and his forbears lived for many generations as woollen manufacturers, once the staple industry of Cullompton. Sir Frederick was educated at Sherborne School and King's College, London, and went to India as a "Stanley" engineer. For seven years he was engaged on the survey and construction of the Indus Valley line. Later, he won official commendation for railway service in the Afghan War, and for his part in the building of the Victoria Bridge over the Jhelum and in the construction of the Sind-Sagar line. After serving from 1893 to 1896 as Consulting Railway Engineer in Madras he went to headquarters as Director-General of Railways, and afterwards as Railway Secretary in the Public Works Department. He came home in 1901 on appointment as Government Director of Indian Railways, but returned in 1905 to serve for three years as Chairman of the newly constituted Railway Board. His varied experience and expert knowledge were important in working out the great experiment whereby Lord Curzon brought about the transformation of railway administration in India. Sir Frederick, who received the K.C.V.O. during the Indian tour of the King and Queen, as Prince and Princess of Wales, left to his successor a field of work largely cleared of the obstacles by which his own efforts had been impeded. After retiring he became Chairman of the East Indian and Assam Bengal Companies, and he was a member of the Royal Commission on Railways appointed in 1913. Sir Frederick, who was an elder brother of the Headmaster of Christ's Hospital, married, in 1878, Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. Harold Turner, and their only child is a medical man.

He was also a member of the Devonian Society and enjoyed its gatherings both at Calcutta and in London.

Sir Frederick died at the age of seventy-one, at St. James' Court, London, after a prolonged illness, on 15th October, 1918.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,  
THE VERY REVEREND THE DEAN OF EXETER,  
22ND JULY, 1919.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

WHEN I was honoured by an invitation to be President, for this year, by the Devonshire Association, and to deliver the Presidential Address, I naturally began to consider what subject I could take : and it was one of your secretaries who was good enough to make a suggestion which I have ventured to adopt. He pointed out to me that the year 1919 marked the centenary of the birth of Charles Kingsley—a name which Devonshire delights to honour—and expressed his opinion that an address on *Charles Kingsley* would be appropriate to the occasion. I hope that he was not mistaken in thinking that the subject would be acceptable to my audience ; at any rate I have chosen it ; and I would begin by a brief sketch of his life before I attempt to estimate his value as Novelist, Poet, Reformer, Divine ; or in any other aspects of his manifold career.

Charles Kingsley, then, was born on June 12th, 1819, at Holne, under the brow of Dartmoor, where his father was curate of the parish. His mother, a remarkable woman, described as “full of poetry and enthusiasm” (as was her son also), always hoped that her love of Devonshire scenery would be transmitted to him, and though he was destined to leave Devonshire at the age of six weeks, her wish was fulfilled. “The thought,” he said years afterwards, “of the West-country will make me burst into tears at any moment.” For the present, however, he was not to see much of it, his father moving, shortly after he was born, to Clifton in Nottinghamshire and then to Barnack—being appointed to that living for six years by the Bishop of Peterborough to “keep it warm for his son”—a practice now happily abandoned. Barnack, I believe, now presents



a pastoral landscape ; but, in those days, it was in the midst of the still undrained Fen Country, and its influence on the boy can be seen in one of his novels, *Hereward the Wake*, in the preface of which he writes, "They have a beauty of their own, these great fens ; a beauty as of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom. Overhead the arch of Heaven spreads more ample than elsewhere, and that vastness gives such cloudlands, such sunrises, such sunsets as can be seen nowhere else within these isles." It was a sporting county too ; and his experiences there when the boy used to accompany his father on his shooting expeditions, and help to bring back the wild duck and coot, bittern and bustard, ruffs and reeves, doubtless were the spring of two of his own strongest passions—his love of nature and his love of sport. Then came another change. When Mr. Kingsley had kept Barnack "warm" for the assigned period, he returned to Devonshire as rector of Clovelly ; and it was here that the love of the West-country was really kindled in the heart of the boy. He was sent to school at Helston, and though one learns with regret that he did not excel at cricket—and was reported never to have made a score—he shone as a runner and jumper, and began to display that taste for physical science, and especially for botany and geology, which only increased with increasing years. But then came another change. His father was presented by Lord Cadogan to the Rectory of Chelsea, and the whole family moved to London—to the intense disgust of Charles, who disliked both London and the never-ending duties of a London parish. "We have nothing," he wrote, "but clergymen, talking of nothing but parochial schools, and duties, and vestries, and curates," etc. Here he attended King's College, from which he went in 1838 to Cambridge. At Cambridge he was beset by the religious doubt and difficulties by which most young men are beset ; but he seems to have taken them more to heart than most of them do, and became wretched and restless, trying to silence the "obstinate questionings" of the intellect by all kinds of excitement—boating, hunting, driving, fencing, boxing, duck-shooting on the fens ; and only in his last year reading with a ferocious energy which was rewarded by Classical and Mathematical honours. By this time his doubts had been chased away—he had evidently passed through some great religious experiences which, perhaps,

like most experiences of that kind, can never fully be described in "black and white"; and he was ready to take Holy Orders. His first curacy, as we all know, was at Eversley—a long-neglected country parish in Hampshire—where he worked hard; but in deep anxiety; for he had already met the girl whom he desired to make his wife, and "by poverty depressed" saw no chance of marrying her. Things, however, were destined to come right. Obtaining a "better" curacy he ventured to marry, and was soon after appointed to the Rectory of Eversley—where he was destined to remain until his death.

It is not necessary to follow his career in all its details. Already, by his publication of the *Saint's Tragedy*, he was well known, and as time went on, and his fame increased, honours of one kind and another fell upon him. He became one of the Queen's chaplains, and in 1860 was made Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. This appointment, it must be confessed, was rather a surprising one, for as a historian Kingsley was something of an amateur. One is reminded of the selection, many years before, at Cambridge of Dr., afterwards Bishop, Watson, who had been chiefly known for his scientific studies, to the Chair of Theology. "On receiving the appointment," says the Bishop in his autobiography, "I at once applied myself to the study of the subject." Perhaps Kingsley did the same. Anyhow his lectures were found very refreshing by the Cambridge undergraduates, especially, perhaps, as he began by declaring all history to be untrustworthy. It was this statement, coupled with the fact that, at the same time, his brother-in-law, Mr. Froude, an historian noted more for brilliancy than accuracy, was denouncing the English clergy, that drew some mordant lines from Dr. Stubbs, afterwards Bishop of Oxford.

"The Rev. Mr. Kingsley cries  
That history is a pack of lies,  
While Froude instructs the British youth  
That parsons cannot speak the truth.  
Whence comes these judgments so malign?  
One word explains the mystery;  
Froude thinks that Kingsley's a divine,  
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history."

After resigning his Professorship he became a Canon of Chester, then of Westminster. But his tenure of the latter

office was a very brief one. His health, never good, gave way under the strain of his constant and varied labour, and he died in 1876 at the age of 55: being buried at Eversley in the grave which bears the inscription, "Amavimus, amabus, amabimus."

## II

There are, as we have said, many aspects of Kingsley's life and character: and it seems natural to consider him first as social reformer or, as he called himself, "Christian Socialist." Kingsley began what may be called his public life in the "hungry forties." It was a time when the condition of the working classes was such as to arouse deep discontent among themselves and deep anxiety among all who cared for the welfare of the country. The "Industrial Revolution" had destroyed the old kindly feeling between employer and employed; and, in the rush for wealth, which the new factory system had provoked, the workmen, who had hardly begun to combine, became the victims of a ferocious "competition." "In 1842," says Mr. Gibbins, "the country was horrified by reports as to the conditions of working in mines and collieries. A Commission of inquiry was instituted and . . . it was shown that a very large proportion of the workers underground were less than thirteen years old, and most of them began work at about eight years, and some even as low as four or five. Men and women, girls and boys, were all alike employed underground; and very often they were below during the whole week, and never saw the light except on Sunday." The work of transporting the coal from the men's workings to the shaft was performed by women, girls, and boys, who had to crawl on hands and feet—along passages as narrow and wet as common sewers with an enormous weight of coal in trucks behind or before them. "Boys and girls performed this duty as beasts of burden, either by being regularly harnessed to the waggons by straps, or wearing a girdle round their waists, to which was attached a chain passing between the legs." Thus panting and straining at their loads, they toiled through eighteen hours or even thirty-six continually. They were often cruelly beaten, and education was totally neglected. It is hardly necessary to add that the morals of the mining population were in the lowest possible state.

There were other evils of sweated labour in the towns, while in the country the wages were low, the bread dear, and the game laws oppressive. It was in the face of such conditions as these that men like Carlyle, Ruskin—born like Kingsley in 1819—F. D. Maurice and Tom Hughes (author of *Tom Brown's School-days*) tried to rouse the conscience of the nation : and Kingsley soon became immersed in the same interests. The times, indeed, were perilous and the spirit of revolution was abroad. The year 1848 is remembered for the numerous risings in many European countries, and everywhere there was a sound of falling thrones. In this country the Chartist movement was gathering strength, and the threat of a Chartist demonstration in London on April 10th, 1843, frightened a large number of timid persons. It was at this time that Kingsley began to take his part in public and political affairs. He and his friends started a periodical called *Politics for the People*, to which he contributed a series of "Letters to the Chartists," under the name of "Parson Lot." These letters, regarded at the time as being of a most sanguinary nature, do not sound very terrible to-day. Far from advocating any revolutionary measures he warned the working classes against trusting too much to any legislation. He speaks very plainly to them of their own sins, as well as those of their oppressors, and tells them that "men's hearts can never be changed by Act of Parliament," "Be fit to be free and God Himself will set you free," "God will only reform society on condition of our reforming every man his own self, while the devil is quite ready to help us to mend the laws and the Parliament, earth and heaven, without ever starting such an impertinent and 'personal' request, as that a man should mend himself." Perhaps his strongest statement of opinion was in a sermon preached about this time, or a little later, in which he said, "All systems of society which favour the accumulation of capital in a few hands, which oust the masses from the soil which their forefathers possessed of old, which reduce them to the level of serfs and day-labourers, living on wages and on alms, which crush them down with debt, or in any wise degrade or enslave them, or deny them a permanent stake in the commonwealth, are contrary to the kingdom of God which Jesus proclaimed."

It was, then, out of his social sympathies that Kingsley's first novel sprang. Considered merely at a novel *Yeast*, I

must own, appears to me a poor book. A novel written with a purpose is apt to degenerate into a tract, and Kingsley did not escape this peril. In Dickens the purpose is always subordinated to the human interest of the characters with which he deals, and his exquisite art does not allow it all times to force itself upon his readers. But Kingsley's characters in *Yeast* are for the most part mere mouthpieces for uttering opinions which he wishes to proclaim. Yet it is a book which shows real knowledge of and sympathy with the agricultural labourer. "The description of his daily labour in the fields, his miserable and filthy and overcrowded home, his dull and sodden amusements, his hopelessness and lurking savagery—all are drawn in painfully livid colours." It contains also one of his most spirited ballads, "The Bad Squire," or "A rough rhyme on a rough matter."

"The merry brown hares came leaping  
Over the crest of the hill,  
Where the clover and corn lay sleeping  
Under the moonlight still. . . .  
A poacher's widow sat sighing  
On the side of the white chalk bank,  
Where under the gloomy firwood  
One spot in the ley there sank. . . .  
I am long past wailing and whining—  
I have wept too much in my life ;  
I've had twenty years of pining  
As an English labourer's wife. . . .  
There's blood on your new forest shrubs, squire,  
There's blood on your pointer's feet,  
There's blood on the game that you sell, squire,  
And there's blood on the game you eat. . . .  
When to kennels and liveried varlets  
You have cast your daughter's bread ;  
And worn out with liquor and harlots  
Your heir at your feet lies dead ;  
When your youngest, the mealy-mouthed rector,  
Lets your soul rot asleep to the grave,  
You will find in your God the Protector  
Of the freeman you fancied your slave. . . ."

Just as *Yeast* was produced by the contemplation of the ills of the country labourer, so Kingsley's next novel, *Alton Locke*, is concerned with the grievances of his brother in the town. *Alton Locke*, though pronounced "crude" by Carlyle, is a much superior work to its predecessor. It deals, as we know, with the "sweating system," especially in the tailoring trade. Already as "Parson Lot" he had

published *Cheap Clothes and Nasty*, in which he had dealt, plainly and strongly, with the sweaters, and quotes the evidence of many of their victims. "Very often," said one, "I have made only 3s. and 4d. in the week." "One sweater I worked with had four children and six men and they together with his wife, sister-in-law, and himself all lived in two rooms, the longest of which was about eight feet by ten. We men worked in the smaller room, and slept there as well—all six of us. There were two turn-up beds in it and we slept three in a bed." Such were some of the conditions which led to the writing of *Alton Locke*, but though the hero of it says many fierce things, the thought of Kingsley is expressed in one of his utterances: "For my part I seem to have learnt that the only thing to regenerate the world is not more of any system, good or bad, but simply more of the Spirit of God."

But Kingsley did not merely write novels on social questions; he engaged also in practical work. He threw himself, with men like Hughes, Ludlow and Neal, heart and soul into the great co-operative movement, from which, at one time, so much was expected. He was an ardent sanitary reformer; and felt, before many others, the crying need of better houses—a matter which is occupying our minds to-day. He would have said with Ruskin, "Your first business is to make your homes healthy and delightful."

As time went on, Kingsley seemed to many to leave behind him what people had called his "Socialism." He took a more cheerful view of the country, and even in 1859, in the preface to the fourth edition of *Yeast* thought those things were much improved, and discovered a growing moral earnestness in the aristocracy. No doubt, he "mellowed"; but the truth is that he never was a Socialist. At heart he was always a Tory, with deep sympathy with the poor, and a deep sense of the duties which rank and wealth lay in their possession; but he had no faith in democracy, and the theories of "Socialism" inspired in him the most cordial aversion. He wrote, as we saw, the poem called "The Bad Squire," but it was sometimes said of him, especially in his later years, that he regarded a good squire as the noblest work of God; and this is not exactly the socialistic view.

It is impossible, of course, to deal at any length with his other novels. In *Two Years Ago* his zeal for sanitary

reform is displayed, and the vivid description of the cholera at Aberlva is coloured by his own experiences of an outbreak at Bermondsey. In *Hypatia* he turned to different scenes, and gives in it a brilliant sketch of fifth-century life in Alexandria. But, perhaps, to us Devonians no book has quite the same interest as *Westward Ho!* There the "spacious days of great Elizabeth" live again; we hear familiar names; we catch something of the thrill of an age which was full of wonder and excitement, of romance and adventure; the age in which Shakespeare lived; in which England began to realize her own greatness. Of course it is all one-sided; it is full of hatred of Spain, and Rome; but it is inspired by a genuine passion for liberty, and contains many magnificent passages. Who can forget that passage in which Amyas Leigh, blind and softened, has his vision at last of his old enemy, the Spanish captain, in his ship at the bottom of the sea. "And I saw him sitting in his cabin, like a valiant gentleman of Spain; and his officers were sitting round him, with their swords upon the table at their wine. And the prawns and the crayfish and the rockling, they swam in and out above their heads; but Don Gazman, he never heeded, but sat still, and drank his wine. . . . Then he spoke to me, and called me, right up through the oarweed and the sea: 'We have had a fair quarrel, Señor; it is time to be friends once more. . . .' And I answered, 'We are friends, Don Gazman: God has judged our quarrel and not we.' Then he said, 'I sinned and I was punished.' And I said, 'And, Señor, so am I. Then he held out his hand to me: and I stooped to take it and woke.'" That is Kingsley's way of teaching us that national hatreds must not last for evermore.

But it is time to turn for a moment to Kingsley as a Poet. He was a very young man when he first made his name by the publication of the *Saint's Tragedy*. I suppose that there are people who can still read the *Saint's Tragedy*, but I confess that I am not one of them. Like some of Kingsley's other writings, it seems to me to suffer from being too obviously written "with a purpose"; but probably the fault is in myself. Of one thing, however, I feel quite sure that, whatever may be the fate of his longer poems, he has written lyrics and ballads which will never be forgotten and on which, it may be, his fame will chiefly rest in the time to come.

I have already quoted from "The Bad Squire," and there are other poems, like that, poured out from a heart hot with the sense of the evils and injustices of the world, or trembling with anxiety before the signs of the times. Such are *Alton Locke's* song :

"Weep, weep, weep and weep  
For pauper, dolt and slave !  
Hark ! from wasted moor and fen,  
Fevered alley, stifling den  
Swells the wail of Saxon men—  
Work ! or the grave."

Or "The Day of the Lord" :

"The Day of the Lord is at hand, at hand ;  
Its storms roll up in the sky ;  
The nations sleep starving on heaps of gold :  
All dreamers toss and sigh :  
The night is darkest before the morn :  
When the pain is sorest, the child is born,  
And the Day of the Lord is at hand."

Or "The Dead Church" :

"Wild, wild wind, wilt thou never cease thy sighing ?  
Dark, dark night, wilt thou never wear away ?  
Cold, cold Church in thy death-sleep lying,  
The Lent is past, thy Passion here, but not thine Easter Day."

Still more, however, will Kingsley be remembered for some of those songs which, in their grace and simplicity, have appealed to the heart and imagination of almost all of us.

Such are :

"Three fishers went sailing away to the west."

Or :—  
"O Mary, go and call the cattle home  
Across the sands of Dee."

Or from *The Saint's Tragedy* :

"O that we two were maying."

Or from the *Water-Babies* the exquisite little lyric,  
"Young and Old" :

"When all the world is young, lad,  
And all the trees are green ;  
And every goose a swan, lad,  
And every lass a queen ;  
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,  
And round the world away ;  
Young blood must have its course, lad,  
And every dog his day."



When all the world is old, lad,  
And all the trees are brown ;  
And all the sport is stale, lad,  
And all the wheels run down ;  
Creep home, and take your place there,  
The spent and maimed among :  
God grant you find one face there,  
You loved when all was young "

And while we are thinking of Kingsley as a poet, forgive me if I turn aside for a moment to remind you of another Devonshire poet who, though the world knew little of him has one peculiar claim on your attention. *Edward Capern* was born at Tiverton in the same year as Kingsley, 1819. In the preface to the first edition of his works, in 1856, Mr. Rock describes him as a "rural letter-carrier from Bideford to Buckland Brewer, and its neighbourhood, distributing the mail through a discursive walk of thirteen miles daily, including Sundays ; for which his salary is ten shillings and sixpence per week." To the world, as I have said, Capern is little known, but there is no doubt that he was a real poet, with a genuine love of nature, and a deep sense of her changing moods. If his poems are slight, they are full of music, and breathe a spirit of true religion and Christian piety. Among the subscribers to his first book I notice the name of Charles Kingsley, and though I must deny myself the pleasure of quoting any of his verses, it seems but right that I should pay this passing tribute to one who was a native of your town, Edward Capern, the "Postman-Poet."

It is time, however, that I brought my discourse to an end, and I will conclude with a few words on Kingsley the man. It is impossible to read his life without being struck, above all, by the depth and strength of his religious convictions ; his faith in God and his devotion to Christ. Some of his sermons are red-hot with the glow of spiritual passion ; and in his letters the religious enthusiast pours out his heart. But he is never morbid or sentimental. As a parish priest he was indefatigable—visiting his people in health and sickness, sharing their joys and sorrows, and, for a long time, giving up every evening to classes and meetings. He is sometimes spoken of as the Apostle of "muscular Christianity," and, though he repudiated the phrase, it seems perhaps to suggest the kind of religion—open air, unconventional, uneclesiastical—which he

preached and taught. He had a peculiar horror of "asceticism," which he regarded as an insult to human nature, and a slight upon the "holy estate of matrimony" and all those natural ties which he believed to be the divinest thing in the world. It was, perhaps, this feeling which prompted his suspicion of the High Church party and his strenuous animosity towards Rome—an animosity which, on one occasion, led him into considerable trouble. In a review of Froude's *History of England*, Kingsley wrote: "Truth for its own sake had never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not be and, on the whole, ought not to be." The mention of Newman's name was the undoing of Kingsley who soon found himself—"impar congressus Achilli"—in controversy with a man of an intellect far more keen and subtle than his own. Against Newman's polished sarcasm and brilliant sword-play, he was really helpless. By this rash statement, and still more by his blundering defence of it, he did himself considerable harm and led the way to the publication of one of the great books of our language, Newman's *Apologia pro vita sua*. But we need not make too much of this blunder, for which he had to pay so dearly. The man himself was transparently honest, sincere, and fearless. More than once he got into sad trouble with the religious world of his day; refusing to pray for fine weather when they thought that they had had enough rain; advocating the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays in opposition to the Sabbatarians; expressing his strong dislike of militant teetotalism; and indulging freely in the use of tobacco—the virtues of which he proclaimed in words too familiar for quotation. He was a keen fisherman, as all men knew; and a keen botanist and geologist, loving, as at Chester where he started a "Natural History Society," to interest others in his own pursuits. He liked all sorts and conditions of men, and was "the friend of publicans and sinners." Eager, impetuous, restless, with a stammer which he never overcame, with keen eyes flashing from his "warrior" face—he loved life and saw good days. He loved life, with its many interests; but his health was never strong and perhaps we may find in this fact, the strange longing, which appears again and again in the midst of all his activities, for rest, mingled with an intense curiosity about the "life of the world to come." "What a blessed day it will be," he wrote to his wife,

"when we lie together in that dear churchyard." It is expressed in his poem :

"O that we two lay sleeping  
In our nest in the churchyard sod,  
With our limbs at rest in the earth's quiet breast,  
And our souls at home with God !"

So again, "God forgive me if I am wrong, but I look forward to it with an intense and resonant curiosity;" or once more, "Death, beautiful, wise, kind Death, when will you come and tell me what I want to know?" It is the very spirit of one of our seventeenth-century poets :

"Dear, beauteous death ! the jewel of the just,  
Shining nowhere but in the dark,  
What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust,  
Could man outlook that mark !

. . . . .  
O Father of eternal life and all  
Created glories under Thee,  
Resume Thy spirit from this world of thrall  
Into true liberty,  
Either disperse these mists which blot and fill  
• My perspective still as they pass ;  
Or else remove me hence unto that hill,  
Where I shall need no glass."

## THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA COMMITTEE.

**THIRTIETH REPORT** of the *Scientific Memoranda Committee*  
—consisting of Messrs. J. S. Amery, Robert Burnard,  
G. M. Doe, E. A. S. Elliot, H. Montagu Evans, and  
H. B. S. Woodhouse.

Edited by GEORGE M. DOE, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Tiverton, 28rd July, 1919.)

THOUGH the Twenty-ninth Report of this Committee was read at the Meeting of the Association at Torquay last year, it really formed the Report of the previous year (1917) at Barnstaple. Hence there has been an interval of a year between the two reports.

The contributions are from Messrs. T. J. Joce, V. C. Paine, G. F. Tregelles, E. Vidal, and H. B. S. Woodhouse.

### I. AURORA.

On the evening of Christmas Day (1918), looking from Lynton northwards across the Bristol Channel, I noticed a greenish-yellow light in the sky, which, from its position and the time (6 p.m.), could by no possibility have to do with the sunset. Its arched form and peculiar colouring made me think of an aurora, though we generally associate that with a frost, and there was no frost on the Devon side of the Channel, whatever there may have been among the Welsh hills. It was an intermittently cloudy night and I saw no streamers rising from the northern glow. A Correspondent writing from Shute in East Devon to *The Times*, describes the same phenomenon and attributes it to the Aurora. No doubt many others saw it and correctly read its character, but thought the event too commonplace to be worth writing about.

This aurora was pretty generally noticed, and is figured and described in *Nature* of 23rd January, 1919.—G. F. TREGELLES.

## II. GEOLOGY.

In the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for Aug., 1884, appeared a paper by Mr. H. G. Spearing "On the Recent Encroachment of the Sea at Westward Ho! North Devon." In describing the contents and composition of the deposits the sea was attacking, he refers to split pebbles. Earlier in the paper he describes the Pebble Ridge as "being much broader at the North East corner of the Burrows, where there are three or four distinct banks of stone, forming altogether a bank about 150 yards wide and over a quarter of a mile long." The pebbles move northwards. This bank, which now continues further, and runs some way up the shore of the estuary of the Taw and Torridge, began to form when the Ridge and foreshore began to succumb to the various forces that brought about the erosion Mr. Spearing studied. The sandhills, at the foot of which it lies, and which it protects, had, prior to 1866, when the beginnings of the new bank were noted and recorded, been regarded as likely to suffer severely from the attacks by tidal waters, and had sustained recent damage therefrom.

I fear I have not the exact date, but it is some years, say twelve at least, since I first noticed split pebbles lying about on the landward slope of that bank. I was informed they probably were an interesting illustration of the process known as "subaerial denudation," i.e. it was alternating heat and cold had split them. I have often seen pebbles that have been broken by the force of waves, or cracked by fires having been lighted over them, but these split pebbles seem to me something different altogether and comparable with those of ancient date Mr. Spearing saw. Mr. Spearing noticed many pebbles in one bed at any rate were split lengthwise and one half almost invariably pushed an inch or two beyond the other. The recently split pebbles I should suppose split parallel to "bedding planes," which in some cases leads to their *not* being split lengthwise. Early this summer I noticed one, a long pebble, had been split across at two points. I that day walked along this "new" pebble bank from its commencement just north of the Inland Sea to near the site of the Old Life Boat House, i.e. a little south of the mouth of the estuary. I found one split pebble not many yards south of the Old

Life Boat House, but they do not seem to me very common except at the southern end of the bank. Whether this is due to their having lain there undisturbed longest, I cannot pretend to say. I submit what I have noticed as a phenomenon worthy of investigation by persons more methodical than myself and better able to get to the place. It should be studied in light of the contents of a paper "On certain instances of Concentric Lamination observed amongst the Pebbles on the Northam Ridge" published in the *Transactions* of the Association for 1871 and written by Mr. T. M. Hall, who deserves to be recognized as the real fountain head of knowledge about the pebbles and coast erosion in North Devon. He suggests the lamination may have been brought about by a pebble getting wedged in amongst other pebbles, or otherwise brought to a halt and battered by other pebbles as they passed.

Apart from other considerations, the state of my health forbade my continuing attempts to study local coast erosion and the pebble problem, but I got far enough to see the importance of attending to anything Mr. Hall wrote or said, and also the importance of not mentally separating the "Pebble Ridge" off Northam Burrows, either from the rest of the great bank of which it forms part, and which extends down to beyond Hartland Point, or from its predecessors, of which traces still survive, the "raised beaches" indicating an elevation of the land, the banks below present high-water mark indicating a subsidence. I fear this note is very long and hardly sufficiently record of "contemporary event," but I should like to add as a point for further and better inquiry whether some of the latter banks do not contain a larger admixture, than either the raised beaches, or the present pebbles, of stone not found now in the local cliffs. What I have noticed in and near "gullies" between Westward Ho! and Rock's Nose makes me suspect that "On the Beach" is the answer to the old question where can the people who made flint implements at Westward Ho! have found the flints they used? It seems to me much bigger flints than one would expect occasionally occur in the gullies, and I cannot see why on some old cliff long since washed away, there should not have been a deposit of flints such as occurs at Orleigh, the flints from it, when the cliff disappeared, having either been washed onwards to the beach the flint implement makers frequented, or being still halting maybe on their road thither! I have

heard that Mr. T. M. Hall towards the end of his life was more and more inclined to think "pebbles came up out of the sea," i.e. did not travel along the beach only. Till the gullies have been carefully watched, and till all that is known or thought by people along the coast about the movements of the pebbles has been examined by experts. I don't myself think we can assume much is known either about the movement of the pebbles in general, or about the extent to which the supply of stone falling from the modern cliffs is supplemented by pebbles coming up out of ancient and subaqueous banks. My brother, the late Prebendary Sealy, once noticed on the beach near Greenacliff a large number of pebbles which he took me to see and which we agreed seemed to have come up out of the sea. I was telling the late Mr. Land of Appledore about these, and he reminded me there had shortly before gone up the Bideford river an extraordinary wave, suggestive of seismic disturbance. Seismic disturbances are no doubt rare, but I would suggest even their occasional occurrence should be allowed for when searching for the "forces" that account for the movements of the pebbles, the progress of coast erosion and the phenomena observed in old pebble banks in North Devon.—E. VIDAL.

### III. METEOROLOGY.

#### *Thunderstorms.*

A south-easterly gale of considerable violence was recorded at Plymouth on the 6th January, 1919. The rapid dropping of the barometer was followed by rain, and the wind reached its highest velocity about 10.30 after which the rain fell more heavily. On the night of the 4th preceding the gale the glass is said to have touched a lower point than that recorded on the occasion of the great blizzard of 1891. Between 10 and 11 p.m. a portion of the plate-glass window of Messrs. Spooner's establishment in Bedford Street was blown in.

A severe thunderstorm accompanied by torrential rains occurred on the 14th May, 1919, at Plympton, causing temporary floods in low-lying parts, and men had to be engaged to clear the mud and water from one of the inns there.

## IV. ZOOLOGY.

*Swallows.*

An observer (T. J. J.), in the summer of 1918, noticed the strange actions of some swallows on a cottage chimney at Newton Abbot whence a dense coal smoke was rising, and watched them through an opera-glass (which reduced the distance to about twelve yards). The birds, about eight in number, were ridding themselves of parasites by the scientific method of fumigation. They stood on the edge of the pot for some minutes in the thick of the smoke, and turning tail, treated that end in like manner, and to complete the work, fluttered in the column of smoke about a foot above the chimney keeping their wings going rapidly. At the end of some ten minutes of this intelligent process they departed together, apparently quite delighted at the result.—T. J. JOCE.

*An Aerial Combat.*

I was one day the eyewitness of a battle royal between a Sparrowhawk and a Rook, which would have ended in a decided victory for the Rook, but for my intervention.

Cycling along a main road into Barnstaple I saw a Sparrowhawk sitting on the telegraph wires, he also saw me, as when I approached his post of observation, he glided from his perch and sailed over a field. Almost immediately a Rook charged at him from a neighbouring oak. The Sparrowhawk cleverly dived and evaded the Rook's onslaught and then rose swiftly above the Rook, poised for a moment, then nose-dived with wonderful rapidity and aim, crashing into his opponent with such force that the Rook came to the ground leaving a trail of feathers in its wake.

I jumped on the hedge in time to see the Rook rise in the air, as the Sparrowhawk came at him again. Once more they met in mid-air, repeatedly charging one another until at last they both came to the ground in a confused bundle.

Jumping into the field, I ran towards the two combatants and coming up to them saw that the Sparrowhawk was lying on its back, fighting the Rook with beak and talons,



whilst the latter was administering sledge-hammer blows with its powerful beak into the breast of the Sparrowhawk. Hearing in my imagination the whistle of "half-time" I ran in and separated them, as I felt loath to let such an interesting and plucky fight end in death.—V. C. PAINE.

## THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS.

**THIRTY-SECOND REPORT of the Committee—consisting of**  
*Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss C. E. Larter, and Mrs. Rose-Troup ; Mr. C. H. Laycock and Rev. O. J. Reichel being Joint Secretaries—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists already published in the Transactions of the Association.*

Edited by CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

THE Rules and Regulations of the Committee were last reprinted with the Twenty-eighth Report in 1915, Vol. XLVII, p. 94 ; together with a complete Index of all the words contained in Reports 1–28 inclusive. Should any Member desire a copy, the Editor will be pleased to supply him with one on his application.

### CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each provincialism is placed within inverted commas, and the whole contribution ends with the initials of the observer. All remarks following the initials are Editorial. The full address of each contributor is given below, and it must be understood that he or she only is responsible for the statements bearing his or her initials.

### CONTRIBUTORS.

- E. S. C. = Rev. E. S. Chalk, Kentisbeare Rectory,  
Cullompton.  
R. P. C. = R. Pearse Chope, 30, Blythwood Road,  
Crouch Hill, N.

- G. M. D. =George M. Doe, Enfield, Great Torrington.  
 M. T. F. =Murray T. Foster, Fore Street, Cullompton.  
 S. B. G. =Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew Trenchard, Lew-  
 down.  
 T. J. J. =T. J. Joce, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.  
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 St. Marychurch.  
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 hampstead.  
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 Avenue, Exeter.  
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 Plymouth.

“**BOLTING.** In a Plymouth seed merchant’s advertise-  
 ment of seeds, three sorts of cabbage are mentioned, to  
 which are attached the qualification, ‘the finest non-  
*bolting* stocks.’ What is the intended meaning of the word  
*bolting*? H. B. S. W.”

To *bolt*, of plants, means to run to seed. So in the above  
 advertisement the meaning implied is that this particular  
 cabbage seed is from a variety which does not quickly run  
 to seed, or, as we generally say, “rin up to a spill.”

M. E. *bolt*, a straight rod.

A.-S. *bolt*, an arrow.

Cp. also the “bolt” of a door.

“**BORN-DAYS.** In giving a description of a very un-  
 usual occurrence: ‘I nivver zeed zich a zight not in all  
 my born-days!’ H. B. S. W.”

Very common phrase for literary “lifetime.”

“**BUTCHING**—following the trade of a butcher. There  
 is a question asked in *Notes and Queries* (London) for April,  
 1918. The instance given is quoted from the *Cornish and  
 Devon Post*, concerning a local recruit, that he had learned  
 the ‘butching’ in Launceston. And the query is, is this  
 a common variant of ‘butchering’ in Cornwall? Is the  
 expression used in Devon? H. B. S. W.”

Yes, this form is still heard frequently in many parts of

the county, especially from dialect speakers of the older generation; the younger folk usually say *butcherin*'. *Butching* is an exception to the usual rule as to trades, which is that the frequentative flection *-ing* is added not to the verb, but to the verbal noun, e.g. *farmering*, *tailoring*, *masoning*, etc. While *butching* is evidently formed straight from the verb "to *butch*"; though I have never heard the present tense of this verb used in Devon, I see from the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* it is so used in the north of England.

Somewhat analogous to *butching* in our dialect is *farring* = to practise the art of a farrier, where we should expect *farriering*.

*Butch* is an instance of "back-formation" from the noun *butcher*.

Later, H. B. S. W. writes: the following occurs in the *Daily Chronicle* of June 7th, 1918: A correspondent writes, "If you are in search of new words, here is one. A member of a Food Control Committee in North Devon lately said, 'I *butch* with Mr. ———'."

"CHIRKS = ashes. 'I must drow away the chirks.'

C. E. L."

The word is really *charks*, it means charcoal, cinders. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

*Ar* frequently becomes *er* or *ur* in the dialect. Cp. *sterling* for *starling*, *durk* for *dark*, etc.

"CHITJACK. I can remember when the custom was very general in loyal Devonshire to wear a sprig of oak, with an oak-apple on it, on May 29th, in commemoration of the happy Restoration of the Royal Family on that day in 1660; and the day was always called 'Oak-apple Day.' But I find that in this part of Devon (Exbourne and north of Dartmoor) those of the older country-folk who can remember the old custom always speak of the day as 'Chitjack Day.' Can any one explain the word 'Chitjack'? Exbourne, June, 1918. R. L."

*Eng. Dial. Dict.* has *Chit-chat*, or *Chit-jack*, sprigs of oak worn on King Charles's Day, May 29. Used in Hereford and Wilts. While Elworthy's *West. Som. Word Book* gives *Shit-sack Day*, common name for 29th of May. In the north-west of Somerset and North Devon, he says, it is common to hear boys call out on that day, *Shit-zack!*

*Shit-zack!* but I have been unable to discover the origin of the term."

*Eng. Dial Dict.* also gives *Shick-shack*, with the same meaning, in use in most of the southern and south-western counties, Devon included. "It is also used as a term of contempt for any one appearing without the proper decoration on Oak-apple Day."

The word "Shit-zack" is quite familiar to me at Moretonhampstead, where it is used merely as a term of opprobrium or contempt for anyone who is thought to be mean, dirty, or generally out of favour. "Oh, he's a proper ole *Shitzack*, he is!"

"CHRONIC=bad. Said to indicate the severity of a pain. 'Oh, it was chronic!' C. E. L."

Very common indeed among dialect speakers, but rather slang than true dialect.

"CONFLICTION=conflict. 'There was a reg'lar con-fliction.' Same speaker as for 'Hinderment' (q.v.).

G. M. D."

"CRAKE=to complain, grumble. 'Her's a *crakin*' little twood.' Said by a Torrington woman, 1917. G. M. D."

The dialectal form of literary "croak," itself a word of onomatopœic origin.

"CREASE=the withers of a horse. Used by a North Devon policeman. G. M. D."

See 20th Report, Vol. XXXVII, p. 128, where *crease* is used for the ridge-tile of a roof, for which it is still the common term in Devon.

The primary idea of a ridge is the same in the above use of the word, for the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse forms a ridge at the bottom of the neck. Probably allied to literary "crest."

"CRUCKY=to stoop. Of a tall man: 'He can't get in droo the doorway 'thout cruckin'.' Maid, Torquay.

C. E. L."

See *Crucked up*, 27th Report, Vol. XLVI, p. 82.

It means to crouch rather than to stoop. Cp. M. E. *croken*, to bend. Also *crook*.

"DAVERED=withered. From Yonge's Diary (Camden Soc.), p. 63. H. T. S."

Still used by old people, but obsolescent. See Index.

"GEESES=girths. This word was used by an old man, originally from North Devon, who works for us. He and my daughter were attending to one of our ponies, which had a nasty wound in the side, just where the saddle girth would press. The old man spoke of the wound as being 'jist wur the *geeses* would come.' Thornworthy, Nov., 1918. H. B. V."

Still heard occasionally from old men. The younger generation always say *girt* for girth.

*Geese* or *gease* is really *girse*, a plural form, the same as *girths*. In the case of words ending in *th* in the singular, it is usual in Devon to drop the *th* in the plural, e.g. months is always pronounced *mun's*. The dropping of the *r* in *girse*, which becomes *gi'ss*, and is finally lengthened into *gee's*, is also a common feature of our dialect; cp. *ai'th* for earth, *ye'th* for hearth.

"GLUBBY. The following remark was made to me by a gardener, speaking of agricultural work and Devonshire farmers in particular: 'They farmers be glubby close rascals, they be.'

Close-fisted was meant. H. R. W."

"GROWTHY. In a Plympton auctioneer's advertisement in the *Western Morning News* for 1st March, 1919, some cattle are described as 'a very *growthy*, promising lot.'

H. B. S. W."

This means well-grown. Analogous to healthy, wealthy, etc.

"HINDERMENT=hindrance, drawback.

'Drü he laivin' my employ, there was a hinderment to my crops.' Used by a North Devon farmer, of a labourer.

G. M. D."

Common.

The Devonian seems fond of this termination *-ment*. Cp. *bettermment*, *cumberment* (incumbrance), *botherment*, *ablement* (ability), all of which are heard in the dialect, but not in the literary language.

"IOTUM=atom. 'How much did he get?' 'Not one iotum!' C. E. R. C."

Probably the result of a confusion between "iota" and "atom." Common, and very general among dialect speakers.

"KEAMY. Used of milk, the cream of which breaks as the milk that has stood is poured out into a cup. This is a sign that it is turning sour. The word is neither 'creamy' or 'reamy,' as might be supposed. Again and again I got the girl who used it to repeat it, and always it was, 'The milk is "keamy."' Torquay, 1918. C. E. L."

The girl was quite correct, the word is "keamy," and it has nothing to do with "creamy." *Keam* or *keem* is the scum or froth which rises upon a liquid; it is especially applied to cider when covered with a thin white mould, which is then described as *keamy*. I never heard it before applied to milk, but knew directly what was meant.

"LAKE=a stream. This is in North Devon quite the usual word. But I never heard it used in South Devon until this year (1918) at Kingskerswell by a Barnstaple woman, who, however, assured me that it was in Kingskerswell also the common word for the stream to which she was alluding. C. E. L."

See 1st Report, Vol. IX, p. 126.

Though no doubt in more frequent general use in North Devon, this term for a stream or brook is used in many parts of South Devon also, particularly in the southern and south-western quarters of Dartmoor, e.g. there is Cock Lake, which flows into the West Dart; Fish Lake and Heng Lake, which flow into the Avon; Grims Lake, which flows into the West Webburn; Dark Lake, Dry Lake, Red Lake, Hook Lake, and Left Lake, all flowing into the Erme; Broadall Lake into the Yealm; Calves Lake, Spanish Lake, and Leggis Lake into the Plym; Outer Red Lake and Homer Red Lake into the Tavy. In the northern and eastern quarters of Dartmoor, *brook* is more commonly heard, e.g. Wallabrook, Becky Brook, etc. As a rule the term *lake* denotes a smaller stream than that implied by the term *brook*.

As used in this sense, the word is probably derived from Old Norse *lækr*, a brook, rivulet, while lake, in the ordinary literary sense, is from Anglo-Saxon *lac*, a pool. If this is

so, it is no corruption of meaning, but a true survival of the ancient language of our forefathers.

“LAUGHING-SPORT=laughing-stock. ‘He made a proper lāffin’-sport o’ me, he did.’ G. M. D.”

Very common.

“LIMPENSKRIMPS=the stalks of cow-parsnips. The aged sexton at Molland says that before matches were introduced bundles of these were usually hung up near the fire, and any one wanting a light to go into another room or to feed the pigs lighted a ‘limpenskrimp.’ Lew Trenchard, June, 1918. S. B. G.”

In many parts of the country this is the most usual name among the peasantry for this very common plant, *Hera-cleum sphondylium*. Also pronounced “Limpetscrimp.”

The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy, in his *West Som. Word Book*, says that it is also the commonest name for the plant in West Somerset. Pigs are very fond of it, as its second book-name, “Hog-weed,” suggests, and cottagers go about gathering it in the hedges to give to their pigs.

R. P. C. suggests that *limp* in “limperscrimp” is connected with the *lime* in “brooklime,” formerly *brooklempe* or *limp-wort*, from A.-S. *hleomoc*. *Scrimp* would be crinkled, so *limp-scrimp* would mean the crinkled limp in contradistinction to the *brook-limp*, which is smooth.

“LIMMER=an unruly, mischievous child. ‘He’s a proper limmer.’ See ‘Mapling.’ G. M. D.”

Probably a variant of “Limb,” used in the same sense. The addition of this suffix *-er*, especially to words of one syllable, is a common feature in our dialect. Cp. *leggers*, *toers*, *armers*, for legs, toes, arms. I well remember asking the name of a certain boy, and being told by his brother: “He’s proper name be Jeämes, but us au’wez calls en *Jimmer* vor short.” This is of course Jim, with suffix *-er* added.

“MAPLING=a troublesome, mischievous child.

Same as ‘Limmer’ (q.v.). ‘He’s a reg’lar little maplin.’ Used by a gardener at Torrington. G. M. D.”

“MAUND. A Barnstaple tradesman told me that in that district this term is applied to the large rectangular



hampers used to bring fruit, vegetables, etc., to market. 1917. C. H. L."

It is most commonly used to denote a large circular basket, rather deep, and without cover, with two handles, one on each side, attached to the upper rim. It is often used as a measure for apples, potatoes, fish, etc.

See *Mawn*, 11th Report, Vol. XXI, p. 96.

Mawnd, skype—*Sportula*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 330.

O. Fr. *Mande*, panier d'osier à deux anses. La Curne de Sainte-Palaye. *Dictionnaire de l'ancien langage français*.

"MOMMET=a scarecrow. The following interesting letter in reference to this well-known Devon provincialism appeared in the *Tiverton Gazette* for January 28th, 1919 :

'MOMMET.'

Dear Sir,—'Momet,' as a Devon folk-word for 'scarecrow,' is a strange survival of a word which was current in English literature from the 14th to the 17th century under the spellings MAMMET, MAWMET, MOMMET. The original is Mahomed, whose images, falsely associated with idolatry, were called MAMMETS, and then the word passed to any idol or image. (Selden *Table Talk*, 1689. 'Heretofore they called images MAMMETS and the adoration of images MAMMETRY, that is Mahomet and Mahometry'). From IMAGE it degenerated into the meaning of PUPPET, FIGURE DRESSED-UP (even an ACTOR (Shak. Henry IV: 'This is no time to play with mammetts')). It also became a word of reproof for a peevish child (generally a girl, I believe). The Devon mother who calls her daughter 'a maze mommet' is using the very term which Capulet applied to Juliet when he called her 'a whining mammet' (Romeo and Juliet iii., 5).

The above is largely drawn from Smythe-Palmer's "A Word-collector's Cabinet" under the heading "mommet."

Yours truly,

F. HERRING.

P.S.—A Reference Library in Tiverton would have been useful here.'

M. T. F."

See 23rd Report, Vol. XLII, p. 78.

"NOSEY-PARKER=an inquisitive person.

'Missis Snell do dearly love anything like love-makin' 'twix young vokes. Wat they calls in the bükes roomantic. Not that her's a *nosey-parker* or ort like o' that ; but her's a tender-earted sort o' woman, an' turr'ble likes to zee other vokes lükin' happy like. But her didn' hardly like to poke her nauze into other people's affairs.' (Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 July, 1917.) R. P. C."

Probably really "nosey-pauker," i.e. poker, one who is always poking his or her nose into other people's houses and prying into their affairs. Quite common, but verging on slang.

"OUGHT. Use of auxiliary verb with 'ought.' Mother to child: 'Didn't you ought to be in bed? You know you did.' Torquay, 1918. C. E. L."

This use is invariable in the dialect in negative construction, e.g. "Yü didn't ought tü 'a went there"; for you ought not to have gone there.

Cp. the similar use in Latin of *oportuit non* with present infinitive.

"PERNICKETTY=fastidious, nice, hard to please.

'Mr. —'s a very pernicketty man.' Aged labourer at Manaton, August, 1918. C. E. L."

*Eng. Dial. Dict.* gives this as a North-country word only.

"PRONG=a fork. The following is a true story of a recent occurrence: At a Plymouth restaurant one day recently (April, 1918), a farmer was served with a sweet with which only a spoon was provided. The following colloquy ensued:

*Farmer* (calling waitress): 'Bring me a prong, plaize!'

*Waitress*: 'What did you say, sir?'

*Farmer*: 'Bring me a prong!'

*Waitress* (looking puzzled): 'What do you mean, sir? I don't think we have any.'

*Farmer*: 'Why, yü've brought a spüne, but there's no prong. I wants a prong.'

At last it was understood that a fork was meant, and a fork was supplied. H. B. S. W."

Prong, usually pronounced *prang*, is the usual term for a pitch-fork or dung-fork in Devon. Its application to a table-fork is unusual, but not unknown. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

"QUEALED=curled up. From Yonge's *Diary* (Camden Soc.), p. 63. H. T. S."

See *Quail*, 19th Report, Vol. XXXIV, p. 98. Also *Quilling*, 25th Report, Vol. XLIV, p. 77.

Possibly a dial. form of "coil."

It is used of plants and vegetation when in a dying or withered condition.

"RENDY-VÜ (first syllable rhymes with *hen*)=a group or gang of people. 'There was a proper rendy-vü (rendez-vous) o'm out there.' Heard near Moretonhampstead. Not used in the ordinary sense of a meeting-place.

C. H. L."

Possibly a legacy from the French prisoners at Princetown in the early part of last century.

"SLOUCH=to wet, drench. In *Notes and Queries* for 12th June, 1918, a Mr. J. J. Freeman (p. 156) reports that 'to slouch' is Devonshire dialect for to wet or drench.

H. R. W."

*Eng. Dial. Dict.* has *Slouch*, to wet, drench. Devon. "I'll go out to plump-traw (pump) an' 'ave a güde slouch." Mrs. Hewet, *Peasant Speech of Devon*.

"STAGNATION. 'I gi'ed 'er a stagnation smile.' Meaning a smile of bewildered astonishment. The adjectival form of *stagnate*, used in the provincial sense of dumb with astonishment, e.g. 'I was fair stagnated.' C. E. L."

See 27th Report, Vol. XLVI, p. 90.

"STEP-AND-FETCH-IT=lame, 'dot and carry one.'

'Wan taimé they was 'feard he'd 'ave ta 'ave he's leg tük'd off. But he'll auvez be a bit step-an'-fetch-it I b'lieve.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 July, 1917. R. P. C."

"STROLES. The following advertisement appeared in the *Western Morning News* for 18th May, 1918:

'The Bridge Farm, Cornwood, South Devon.—To be let by tender, from Lady-day, 1919, the above highly desirable farm, together with the right of grazing the *Stroles* in or adjacent to Storridge Wood.'

What is the meaning of the word *Stroles*? H. B. S. W."

*Eng. Dial. Dict.* has *Stroll*, a narrow slip of land. *Obs.* Devon.

See also Moore, *Hist. of Devon* (1829), I, 355; and Marshall, *Rural Econ. of West of Eng.* (1796).

"TEEN. On p. 222 of Baring-Gould's *Book of Dartmoor* the words of one of the old songs are given, entitled, 'The Silly Doe.' And one verse runs:

'For many a mile they did me run,  
Before the sun went down;  
Then I was brought to give a *teen*,  
And fall upon the ground.'

H. B. S. W."

This may mean that the doe was dead-beat, and forced to lie down and close its eyes. See *Tine*.

"TINE. Do you know the expression, 'The moon *tines* when it changes?' H. B. S. W."

This means that the moon is "shut out" or obscured from view from the earth at this period.

The verb to *tine*, or as it is more usually pronounced, *teen* (long *i* frequently becoming long *e* in the dialect, cp. *cheel* for child), means to shut or close. It is still heard in Devon, especially by older dialect speakers, in such expressions as "I 'an't a-*teen*'d my eyes all night"; "*Teen* the door, will 'e?" A.-S. *týnan*, to fence, enclose, shut.

This word must not be confused with the verb to *tind* or *tend*, which means to light or kindle, and which is also pronounced *teen* in the dialect, e.g. "*Teen* the vire," "Candle-*teenin*' time," i.e. lighting-up time.

A.-S. *tyndan*, *tendan*, to set on fire.

"THEREAFTER, used as an adjective in the sense of 'choice.' Said of the effort to find some good ware for a present: 'I wanted it to be a little bit *thereafter*.' That is, not poor or common, but of good china as compared with coarse 'cloam.' Torquay, 1918. C. E. L."

Very common. "I likes ta 'ave things a little bit *thereafter* when I got comp'ny comin'" is the usual expression of a good housewife. It implies the wish to have one's house tidy and everything in order.

"TIFLINGS (1st syllable long). 'Her gown was covered wi' *tiflin*'s.' Said of a lady who had mixed with the needle-women in a bout of domestic dressmaking. Meaning that

there were many ends and fibres of silk, etc., adhering to her dress. H. B. S. W."

See *Tifflings*, 31st Report, Vol. L, p. 184.

"TRUCK=rubbish. 'I don't want that there truck putt yur.' Maid, Torquay. C. E. L."

Common. "Don't tull up zich truck" is the usual phrase for don't talk nonsense.

Cp. also the use of the word "trade" in Devon, with same meaning.

"VAEN=fen. Respecting the rare occasions when the Jack-o'-lantern is seen on the moor, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in his *Book of Dartmoor* (p. 244), gives the following note: 'I have been informed that it is only seen after a hot summer, when, as the moor men say, the *vaen* rises, i.e. when there is fermentation going on in the fen.

H. B. S. W."

*Ven* (pronounced *vain*) is the invariable pronunciation of fen on Dartmoor.

"VAIR or VARE=a weasel. Is this word known to you in Devon? H. B. S. W."

*Vair* or *vairy* for a weasel is still heard frequently, especially in North Devon. It is not used for a stoat, which is usually called a "black-tail" or a "*staat*," though "fitchy," which is properly the polecat or martin, is often applied indiscriminately to both.

See *Vary* in *West Som. Word Book*, where Mr. Elworthy states that most probably from similarity of sound this word has been corrupted by some people who "know better" than to say *vairy*, into *fairy*. And there is an amusing anecdote, which I have heard or read somewhere, of a servant who astonished her mistress one day by saying, "Plaize 'm, there's a 'fairy' got into the kitchen!" From O. F. *Vair*, fur.

"There beeth *veyres* litel of body and ful hardy and strong." John Trevisa (Translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*), Vol. I, p. 335.

Mr. Elworthy suggests that, not improbably, Cinderella's so-called "glass" slipper was really made of ermine fur, the translators having mistaken *vair* for *verre*.

"WERE or WARE=whether. 'I doan't know *ware* 'tis gwain to be fine or no to-day.'

A very common expression here. Torrington, 1917.

G. M. D."

Always so pronounced.

It would perhaps be more correct to write it *wh'er*, but of course the *h* is never sounded. The Devonshire dialect is primarily a dialect of vowel sounds, connected by more or less indistinct consonants. As a general rule we get rid of consonants so far as possible, though of course there are some notable exceptions, e.g. the addition of a final *d* or *t* in words like *liard*, *suddent*.

SAYINGS :—

"(1) 'They wants to know the ins an' outs o' the cat's tail.' Said of people who desire full particulars of anything.

"(2) 'That's the whole rigmarole an' pedigree o't.' Meaning that is the whole gist of the story.

"(3) 'That's the middle an' both ends o't.' Meaning that's all that is to be said about it.

"(4) 'If you mend things on your back, you'm sure to lack,' i.e. to want.

"(5) Of a heavy rain : ' 'T was like 'alf-crowns shine.'

'What do you mean ?'

'It was like half-crowns on the floor.'

"(6) Woman, provoked at a fire not burning : ' 'Tis 'nuff to mek 'e zay your prayers backwards !'

"(7) Girl, to fire that won't burn : 'Come on, come on. Wat's the matter wi' 'e ? 'E've a-got th' old Nick in 'e 's marnin' vor sartin !'

Same girl : 'That man 've a-got the chick (cheek) o' th' old Nick.'

"(8) 'Oh ! you'm harried in mind, like Pom'roy's cat.'

"(9) 'Oh ! you'm like Pom'roy's cat, overjoyed wi' füllishness.'

"(10) 'You must go where th' ole dumman went to zell her hen, where you ban't know'd.'

"(11) 'Oh, my dear live ! 'e must do same's they doo's in France, the best 'e can.' C. E. L."

"(12) 'Time and patience wears out most stone paustes.' Said by an old boatman in rebuke for impatience over a tangled fishing-line. The late A. R. Hunt, per C. E. L."

"(13) 'There's nothin' wasted where there's a pig.' The following anecdote illustrative of this saying, though here used figuratively, was given me by Mrs. Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, Plymouth, March, 1918 :

“The first time I heard it was about 1879 at a farmhouse near Tavistock. My hostess pressed on me the last piece of an apple-tart, laughingly adding, ‘Dü ’ee ’ave it, now, us can’t ait it an’ the pigs wāān’t.’ On my still declining, she popped it on her own plate, remarking, ‘Well, there’s nothin’ wasted where there’s a pig! is there, Mr. Ramsay?’ turning to my husband, who laughed and said, ‘Our West-country compliments are very funny sometimes, but always quaint.’

H. B. S. W.”

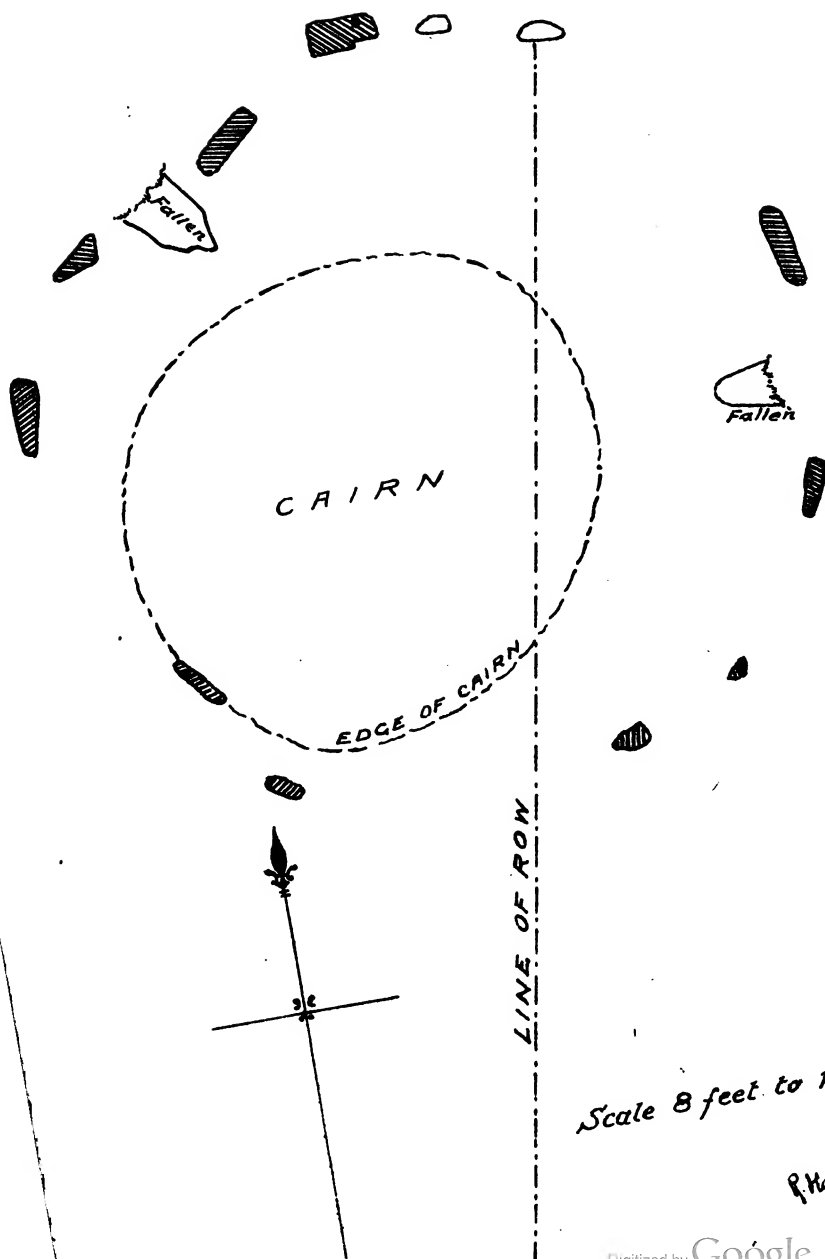




# BROWNHEATH.

lon.  $3^{\circ} 54' 55''$

lat.  $50^{\circ} 28' 17''$



Scale 8 feet to 1 inch.

R. Hampstead W. 1919

## THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

*THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

### KISTVAENS IN THE ERME VALLEY.

ON Brown Heath, near Erme Pound, there was formerly a kistvaen which stood within a circle at the head of a stone row.

Of late years the kistvaen has been so thoroughly ruined that it is now lost in the stones of the cairn. Unfortunately no measurements were taken before the destruction was complete.

A plan of the circle and cairn is now given.

The whole monument is of great interest. The row is double and the circle lies at its northern end; the row does not point to the centre of the circle, the cairn does not occupy the true centre of the circle, and the kistvaen was not central in the cairn.

About ninety feet south of the cairn the row touches another circle which lies on its eastern side. Excavation would be necessary to determine the nature of this second circle, which may possibly be a hut. About four hundred and fifty feet further south, the row touches and is partly lost in the wall of a pound which lies on the western side.

A complete plan is desirable, and the writer hopes to be able to make a detailed survey. The pound encloses hut circles, and it is curious that it should have been so constructed as to interfere with a stone row, and thus indirectly with an interment, since the row terminates in a cairn formerly covering a kistvaen.

R. HANSFORD WORTH.

## TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PLATE.

*TENTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Miss Cresswell, Mr. A. J. Radford, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Major G. E. Windeatt and the Rev. J. F. Chanter, Hon. Sec.*

Edited by the Rev. J. F. CHANTER, M.A.; F.S.A.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

DURING the past year the Rev. J. F. Chanter has visited and inspected the plate in all the parishes of the Rural Deaneries of Collumpton and Tiverton, excepting the parishes in Collumpton, which he inspected in 1916, and an account of the plate of these two Deaneries which comprises the district lying on all sides of Tiverton, where our meeting is held this year, is presented as our report for this year as being one which will be especially of local interest, and it also links up the districts of North and East Devon, which have been already described in previous reports.

### RURAL DEANERY OF COLLUMPTON.

The Deanery of Collumpton contains nineteen parishes, the ancient chapelry of Culm Davey and a few modern chapels. With the exception of the three small towns of Collumpton, Uffculm and Bradninch it is entirely rural, though the population of some of the villages such as Silverton and Halberton is considerable.

The general survey of such Church Plate as is now existing leaves the impression that it is the least interesting of any of the Deaneries that have as yet been reported on.

With the exception of two chalices, both of foreign workmanship and both recent gifts, there is absolutely nothing of outstanding interest, and no Deanery has suffered so

much from alienation of ancient plate and its replacement by tasteless eighteenth- and nineteenth-century vessels. For instance at Culmstock the old chalice was sold in 1841 for £3 17s. 6d. Four parishes only retain their Elizabethan chalices and ancient domestic plate which in so many parts of the county fills up the gaps is conspicuous by its almost total absence. The two striking pieces are a small chalice presented to Sampford Peverell by the late Rector, the Rev. G. W. R. Ireland, which is quite unlike anything I have ever seen before. It is of French or Italian workmanship of the Renaissance period ; it stands  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, with a hexagonal bowl  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep. Each of the six faces has a trefoil head with a pear-shaped boss, and below three pairs of hemispherical bosses, each pair diminishing in size, terminating in a smaller single boss. Between the bowl and the baluster stem are circles of leaves, some standing out horizontally, others vertically, the alternate ones turning their points in different directions. I am glad to be able to give an illustration of this piece from a photograph by Miss K. M. Clarke. The other is the ancient chalice from Ober-Ammergau, presented to Bradninch by Dr. Crossley ; it is a small example of the German style in the early seventeenth century.

Elizabethan cups are found at Burlescombe, Clayhanger, Sampford Peverell, Willand and Culm Davey chapel. They are all of the Exeter type. Four are by John Jones of Exeter, and that at Culm Davey has no marks ; and all, with the exception of Willand, have their covers. At Halberton there is a cover by Jones, but the chalice has unfortunately disappeared. Silverton and Holcombe Rogus have chalices that are probably composite, Puritan shaped bowls on Elizabethan stems and feet ; Butterleigh, Clayhydon and Hemyock have seventeenth-century cups with baluster stems. At Burlescombe, Collumpton and Halberton there are seventeenth-century cups in the Puritan style ; the others, with the exception of the two modern gifts already referred to, present no points of interest, though I might mention that at Bradninch we have a good example of modern work in the mediæval style. With regard to patens, excepting the chalice covers the oldest are Burlescombe, 1638, which is a plain domestic plate dedicated to sacred purposes ; and Collumpton, 1658, also made for domestic purposes ; and at Sampford Peverell there is a curious

small rosewater dish of French make. Flagons are found in fourteen of the parishes ; the only ones of any interest are at Burlescombe, where there are three flat-lid tankards, a pair being 1638. Alms-dishes are scarce, and the only one of interest is a curious pewter piece at Hemyock. I would notice also that at Clayhydon there is a complete set of pewter sacramental vessels. Armorials are found in five cases. Exeter goldsmiths' work of the eighteenth century is only found in six parishes, and unrecorded marks only at Willand, which are probably Exeter or local.

## BLACKBOROUGH.

*Chalices*.—A. Victorian style. 8 in. high ; bowl,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, 4 in. deep ; stem with small knop ; foot, circular,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : E E W J B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1837.

Arms : Wyndham impaling Roberts, with supporters and motto. Weight, 11 oz. 3 dwt.

B. Replica of A.

*Patens*.—A. Plain plate. 8 in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalices.

Crest : a coronet with lion's head erased within a fetter-lock (Wyndham).

B. Replica of A.

*Flagon*.—Victorian tankard, with domed lid. 11 in. high,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter at base. Weight, 33 oz.

Marks and Arms : as on chalice.

All presented by the Earl of Egremont in 1838.

## BRADNINCH.

*Chalices*.—A. Modern mediæval style, gilt,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; bowl, conical,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep ; stem hexagonal with open knot of six lozenges, each with lion's face ; foot, hexagonal ; base, six mullets in one compartment, of which there is an engraved crucifix. It is 5 in. in diameter across points of mullet foot.

Marks : J E L & S (J. E. Lake & Son) and London hall-marks for 1914.

Inscription : "To the glory of God and in memory of Jane Barbara, Francis Edith, 1911, and of Edith Adeline,

1913. D D Vicarius et conjux MCMXIV." Weight, 13 oz. 18 dwt.

B. Victorian style.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl tulip shape with six flutings,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep ; stem with small knop foot quatrefoil with four smaller foils alternating.

Marks : W S and London hall-marks for 1860.

Inscription : " Presented by Henry Matthews to Bradninch Church, Anno Domini 1866." Weight, 12 oz. 5 dwt.

C. Replica. Marks and inscription same. Weight, 11 oz. 19 dwt.

D. Plain modern mediæval style.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl conical,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter ; 2 in. deep round stem and foot.

Marks : C B and London hall-marks for 1902. Weight, 4 oz. 13 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. To match chalice A, plain silver-gilt with cross on rim.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. Weight, 5 oz. 9 dwt.

Marks : J. W. & Co. and London hall-marks for 1908.

B. To match chalices B and C, on stand. 8 in. diameter, 3 in. high.

Marks : as on chalice B.

Inscription : " Presented by Dulcibella Linnington to Bradninch Church, 1866."

C. Plain mediæval style.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : J. W. & Co. and London hall-marks for 1918. Weight, 2 oz. 15 dwt.

Inscription : " To the glory of God and in memory of our dear parents Charles and Elizabeth Drew, 1918."

*Flagon*.—Victorian type with spout and finial to match chalice B. 14 in. high,  $10\frac{7}{8}$  in. to lid, diameter at lid  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., at foot  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Marks : W. S. and London hall-marks for 1863. Weight, 43 oz. 6 dwt.

Inscription : " Presented to Bradninch Church by Rev. H. P. Leahey, Incumbent ; Wm. Hy. Besly, Churchwarden ; Henry S. Bowden, Chs. Matthews Anno Domini 1866."

#### HELE CHAPEL.

*Chalice*.—The inscription shows it was brought from Ober-Ammergau. It is a small cup  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, the upper part of bowl bell-shaped, and has a bold convex lobed part with repoussé work at base.  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep ; stem with small knop ; foot,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) B ; (ii.) *H* ; (iii.) Three small figures. All marks in circles. Weight, 5 oz. 2 dwt.

Inscription : "This old chalice from Ober-Ammergau, 1900, together with paten, was presented to the Vicar of Bradninch by Charles Crossleigh, D D."

*Paten*.—Plain with cross on rim.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : J K, H C and London hall-marks for 1900.

*Alms Dish*.—Plain.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Plated.

*Cruets*.—A pair. Silver and glass.

#### BURLESCOMBE.

*Chalices*.—A. Elizabethan, Exeter type, with cover complete ; parcel-gilt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl conical with usual concave lip and band of arabesque foliation and strapwork in centre ; stem with knop and fillets ; foot with tongue ornamentation,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) I ; (ii.) I O V S.

Cover to fit.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, with inscription, "The Parysh of Burlescombe," on button.

Mark : I O V S.

B. Puritan type.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks :  $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ M \end{smallmatrix}$  (W. Maunday) and London hall-marks for

1638.

Inscription : "Donum Phillippi Culme." Weight, 16 oz. 3 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. Cover to chalice A, see above.

B. A plain plate.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. Marks and inscription as on chalice B. Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

C. A replica of paten B. Weight, 8 oz. 2 dwt.

*Flagons*.—A. Tankard shape with flat lid. 12 in. high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. at foot.

Marks : A tree between C C and London hall-marks for 1638.

Inscription : "Donum Phillippi Culme." Weight, 58 oz. 14 dwt.

B. Replica of A, but  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. Weight, 59 oz. 11 dwt.

Marks and inscription same.

C. Tankard with flat lid. 11 in. high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid. Weight, 48 oz. 17 dwt.

Marks : S C and London hall-marks for 1672.

Arms : Arg. a chevron sable between three ash flowers (Ayshford).

## BUTTERLEIGH.

*Chalice*.—A baluster stem cup.  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. high ; bowl,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep, with sacred monogram added in 1864 ; foot,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : "Deo et Ecclesiae 1864."

Marks : H N bird with olive branch below and London hall-marks for 1661.

*Paten*.—Modern mediæval style. 7 in. diameter round rim.

Engraved "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis pacem." Hexagonal depression with sacred monogram.

Inscription : "Deo et Ecclesiae 1864."

Marks : E B J B (E. and J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1860.

*Flagon*.—Silver and glass, with London hall-marks for 1853.

## CLAYHANGER.

*Chalice*.—Elizabethan, Exeter type, with cover complete. An elegant-shaped little cup. 6 in. high ; bowl conical,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep with usual concave lip and band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliation round centre  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide ; stem with small knop, fillets with hatching and tongue-work ornamentation top and bottom ; foot domical, with tongue ornamentation.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks : (i.)  $\overline{\text{X}}$  ; (ii.) I O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town mark. Weight, 6 oz. 2 dwt.

*Cover* to fit.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. high, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque, tongue ornamentation at junction with stand, button with arabesques and date 1574.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. Chalice cover, see above.

B. Pewter on stand.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 3 in. high, with the marks of Richard Going.

*Flagon*.—Pewter. A flat-lid tankard.  $8\frac{7}{8}$  in. high,  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. to lid,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. at foot.

The chalice of this parish is kept in an old leather contemporary case.



## CLAYHYDON.

*Chalice*.—A baluster stem cup.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; the bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, ornamented at a later period with sacred monogram and emblems of passion in a circle of rays ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : I M with a bear below and London hall-marks for 1638-9.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : B A (? Joseph Barbitt) and London hall-marks for 1701-2.

*Flagon*.—A tankard in the Early Victorian style, with domed lid, spout and finial. 13 in. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid.

Marks : E E J W B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1701-2.

*Alms Dish*.—A bowl.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Marks : E E J W B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1701-2.

Here the old set of pewter vessels is still complete.

## PEWTER VESSELS.

*Chalice*.—A bowl.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : "I M R B 1733."

*Paten*.—On stand.  $7\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. Marked W B London, crowned X, flower and cinquefoil.

*Tankard*.—13 in. high, with double handle and domed lid. Marked Richard Going, and lamb and flag.

*Alms Bason*.—9 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Inscription : "I T T U C W 1772."

## COLLUMPTON.

*Chalices*.—A. Late Seventeenth Century, with cover, gilt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, 4 in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep ; flange under and trumpet stem ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : I R rosettes above and below and London hall-marks for 1680.

Inscription : "R L, A H 1680." Weight, 13 oz. 13 dwt.

B. A replica.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Marks : same.

Inscription : " R L A H C W 1680." Weight, 14 oz. 7 dwt.

In churchwardens' accounts for 1680 is note : " Payed for two silver cups with covers gilted £16 2 0."

*Patens*.—A and B. Covers to above. 5 in. diameter, 1 in. high ; foot, 2½ in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalices. Weights, 5 oz. 12 dwt. and 6 oz.

C. Plain on stand with foot which is a later addition. 7½ in. diameter, 1½ in. high. Weight, 15 oz. 4 dwt.

Marks : R N mullets above and below (Richard Neale) and London hall-marks for 1658.

Inscription : " Mrs. Richard Speed, daughter of Mr. Hugh Speed, deceased, gave this plate to the service of the church at Columpton as her dying legacye for a perpetuall testimonie of her then well wishes to the prosperity of that society. Columpton, 24 July, 1658. Glory to God in the highest. Vox populi Dei. Live Jesus live and let it be, Our life to live and feed on thee."

*Flagon*.—A tankard with domed lid. 12 in. high, 9½ in. to lid, 4½ in. diameter at lid ; 7 in. at foot.

Marks : P E (Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1737.

Inscription : " John Wilcocks, Vicar ; Henry Fry, Esq., Francis Webb, Churchwardens, 1737." Weight, 54 oz. 18 dwt.

#### CULMSTOCK.

*Chalice*.—Victorian style. 8½ in. high ; bowl tulip shape, divided hexagonally by fluting, 4 in. diameter, 4½ in. deep ; baluster stem ; and sexfoil foot 4½ in. diameter.

Marks : J A J A in quatrefoil (Joseph and John Angel) and London hall-marks for 1838.

*Paten*.—On stand to match chalice. 8¾ in. diameter, 3½ in. high.

Marks : Messrs. Barnard and London hall-marks for 1838.

*Flagon*.—Similar style, domed lid, spout and cross for finial. 13½ in. high, 10½ in. to lid, 3½ in. diameter at lid, 5½ in. foot.

Marks : J A J A and London hall-marks for 1832. Weight, 42 oz.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Plate to match. 8 in. diameter.

Marks : J A J A and London hall-marks for 1814.

(All the above were presented in 1840.)

B. A plate of similar design.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks : J A J A and London hall-marks for 1838.

Procured in exchange for the old chalice in 1841, eleven shillings being given to make up the amount £4 8s. 6d., which shows that the old chalice only fetched £3 17s. 6d.

*Breads Box*.— $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. No marks.

#### HALBERTON.

*Chalices*.—A. Puritan style.  $8\frac{7}{8}$  in. high ; bowl bell-shaped,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep ; stem with good knop ; foot,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : F | star under and London hall-marks for 1634.

Inscription : "The gift of Thomas Were of Corham, Gent, An<sup>o</sup> 1634."

B. Modern mediæval style. 8 in. high ; bowl conical,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. deep, with band round centre engraved : "Thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood." Stem hexagonal, fair knop of openwork with sacred monogram on points ; foot of six mullets,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : | K and London hall-marks for 1852.

*Patens*.—A. An Elizabethan chalice cover.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 1 in. high, with band of late arabesque and strap-work button with fleur-de-lis on stippled ground.

Marks : (i.)  $\overline{\text{X}}$  ; (ii.) | O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town mark.

B. To match chalice A. Plain on foot.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. high.

Marks : P B and London hall-marks for 1634.

Inscription : "T H 1634."

C. To match chalice B.  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter round rim, engraved : "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive Glory and Honor and Power." Centre has "Agnus Dei" in an hexagonal depression.

Marks : | K and London hall-marks for 1852.

Inscription : "The gift of Louise Maria Viscountess Dowager Downe, 1853."

*Alms Dish*.—15 in. diameter. Engraved round rim : "All things come of thee and of thine own have we given thee." Centre has quatrefoil depression with sacred monogram and oak leaves.

Marks and inscription as on paten C.

*Flagon*.—Pair of cruets. Silver and glass.

*Box for Altar Breads.*— $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high.

Marks : J.W. & Co. and Birmingham hall-marks for 1872 ;

“In usu informirum.”

*Chalice.*— $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, wine-glass pattern ; bowl hemispherical,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 1 in. deep ; stem and foot hexagonal.

Marks : I and London hall-marks for 1860.

Inscription : “This service was presented to the Rev. J. S. Jones by his friends and well-wishers on his leaving the curacy of Ruabon, 1865.”

*Patén.*—Hexagonal.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, with sacred monogram and wreath.

Marks : as on chalice.

#### ASH THOMAS.

Two chalices, two patens and a flagon, all plated.

Inscription : “The gift of Elizabeth Cadbury, 1878.”

#### HEMYOCK.

*Chalice.*—A plain baluster stem cup.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl conical,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : a bird on a shield and London hall-marks for 1650.

Inscription, pricked : “I W 1651.”

*Patens.*—A. On stand with gadroon border.  $9\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Marks :

B. Modern mediæval style.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, with sacred monogram and “Blessed be the name of his majesty for ever.”

Marks : T P and London hall-marks for 1896.

Inscription : “S. Mary’s, Hemyock, D D. H. L. Popham, 1896.”

*Flagon.*—Plain domed-lid tankard. 11 in. high,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. at base.

Marks : T W C W (Whipham and Wright) and London hall-marks for 1763.

Inscription : “Hemyock, Devon, 1763.” Weight, 38 oz. 15 dwt.

*Alms Dish.*—A pewter piece on three feet, octagonal in shape.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Inscription: "Mr. James Halwey and Mr. Barnett Hoydes, Churchwardens, 1698."

#### CULM DAVEY.

*Chalice*.—Elizabethan Exeter type, with cover complete, very short stem.  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in. high; bowl conical, with usual concave lip,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep, with narrow band of arabesque ornament  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide round the upper part; stem plain with knop and two fillets with dot-and-miss ornamentation; foot,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter, with ring of zigzag ornamentation and circles with lines in triangles.

No marks.

*Cover*.— $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; small band of arabesque and strapwork and Tudor rose on button. No marks.

*Paten*.—On stand.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. high, with chasing. No marks.

#### HOCKWORTHY.

*Chalices*.—A. A goblet.  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in. high; bowl ovate,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep; foot,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., with slight engraved ornamentation.

Marks: S D E D (S. & E. Devonport?) and London hall-marks for 1796.

B. Modern mediæval style.  $7\frac{5}{8}$  in. high; bowl hemispherical, with band round centre, engraved "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen domini invocabo"; stem hexagonal, with openwork boss; foot sexfoil,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks: E B & J B (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1853.

*Paten*.—On stand.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in., with gadroon borders top and foot  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. high.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Eliza and Mrs. Frances Bluett to the church at Hockworthy."

Arms: With mantling. A chevron vaire between three spread eagles of the second, and crest a squirrel with nut.

Marks: L E (Timothy Ley) and London hall-marks for 1700.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style. 12 in. high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. at foot, which is sexfoil.

Marks : E B & J B (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1853.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Brass.

B. Pewter. 9½ in. diameter.

#### HOLCOMBE ROGUS.

*Chalices*.—A. Probably composite. A large Puritan style bowl, on an older Elizabethan stem. 8½ in. high, with slight lip, 4½ in. diameter, 4½ in. deep, with arms impaled, dexter, on a pile gules between six fleur-de-lys three lions passant guardant (Seymour); Sinister, Or a fleur-de-lys (Portman), and added later a band with inscription, "Drink ye all of this, for this is my blood of the new testament," and a cross; stem with fair knop and fillets at top and bottom; foot circular, 4½ in. diameter. Weight, 16 oz. 8 dwt.

Marks : R W and London hall-marks for 1633-4.

B. Modern mediæval style, silver gilt. 8½ in. high; bowl conical, 4½ in. diameter, 3½ inches deep, has fixed to it a heart with diamonds surrounded by long and short rays set with diamonds; stem hexagonal with double domical boss with six facets; foot sexfoil, 5½ in. diameter, the six compartments being ornamented, five with bunches of grapes below trefoils and front one with a cross.

Inscription : "The gift of Charlotte Rayer to All SS. Church, Holcombe Rogus, Whitsunday, 1900." Weight, 18 oz. 17 dwt.

Marks : J W, F C W and London hall-marks for 1899-1900.

*Patens*.—A. Forms cover to chalice A. 5 in. diameter, 1½ in. high.

Inscription : "Holcombe Rogus Church."

Marks and arms : as on chalice. Weight, 7 oz. 17 dwt.

B. To match chalice B, silver-gilt on foot. 7½ in. diameter, 2½ in. high, with sacred monogram in centre.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice, but date letter is 1900-1. Weight, 14 oz. 5 dwt.

C. On foot, with gadroon edges. 9½ in. diameter, 2½ in. high. Engraved, "Take eat, this is my body which is given for you," and sacred monogram on a lozenge-shaped plate soldered on.

Inscription : "The gift of Mrs. Mary Baynard to the Parish Church of Holcombe Regis (*sic*) 1714."

Marks : R U crown over (John Ruslen). The other hall-marks are peculiar, for while London new standard the date letter is *c*, probably meant for 1700-1.

*Flagon*.—A domed-lid tankard with cross on top and spout added later. 11½ in. high to top of cross, 8½ in. to lid, 3½ in. diameter at lid, 4½ in. at base.

Inscription : "Gulielmus Vicarius Deo consecraviv 1848, Holcombe Rogus. The blood of Christ cleanseth us from all sin."

Marks : J S and Exeter hall-marks for 1771-2.

#### HUNTSHAM.

*Chalices*.—A. Georgian style. 7½ in. high ; bowl plain, 3½ in. diameter, 4½ in. deep ; stem with small knop ; foot, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : T C (Thomas Coffin) and Exeter hall-marks for 1731-2.

B. French Renaissance type. 8½ in. high ; bowl hemispherical, lower half repoussé work, 3½ in. diameter, 3 in. deep ; baluster stem ; foot quatrefoil, alternating with four angular points. 6 in. diameter.

No marks. (?) if silver.

*Patens*.—A. Plain on foot. 5½ in. diameter, 1½ in. high.

Inscription : "Huntsham Parish 173½."

Marks : P E (Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1727-8.

B. Modern mediæval style. 6½ in. diameter, with "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis pacem" engraved on rim, sexfoil depression with sacred monogram, "And we being many are one blood."

Inscription : "To my Lord Jesus Christ for the service of my brethren in Huntsham in memory of my blessed wife, Fanny, and in grateful and loving remembrance of twenty-one years fellowship in prayer and praise, in the word and in Holy Communion, in work and labour of love, she gained her rest Aug. 4, 1856. Arthur H. D. Troyte."

"To me to live is Christ to die is gain. All Saints' Day, 1856."

Marks : E B J B (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1853.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style. 11½ in. high, engraved with "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus" ; 1½ in. diameter at lid, 4½ in. at base.

Marks : E B, J B (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1853.

## KENTISBEARE.

*Chalices*.—A. Victorian type.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, with sacred monogram in circle,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep ; stem with small knop ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{10}$  in. diameter.

Marks : E B J B (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1837.

Inscription : “ Ex Dono Roberti Tripp, Rectoris, 1807.”  
(R. Tripp was Rector 1791–1825.)

Weight, 6 oz. 17 dwt.

B. A replica of chalice A. Inscription same, but date letter 1840, and weight is 8 oz.

*Patens*.—Plain on stand. 8 in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 6 oz. 10 dwt.

*Flagon*.—A tankard with domed lid. 11 in. high, 4 in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. at base.

London hall-marks for 1806. Weight, 39 oz.

(Paid for flagon, £22 16s. 6d. Churchwardens' accounts 1806–7.)

A terrier of the seventeenth century mentions a communion cup of silver and two plates, all of which have disappeared.

## SAMPFORD PEVERELL.

*Chalices*.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type with cover complete.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl conical, with usual concave lip, 3 in. diameter, 3 in. deep, with band of arabesque ornamentation between parallel lines  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and tongue ornamentation at junction with stem, which has small knop and fillets, with pellet ornamentation top and bottom ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Inscription (added in nineteenth century) : “ Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo.”

Marks : (i.)  $\overline{\text{X}}$  ; (ii.) I O N S, on foot also Xl, Xl, which seems to be ancient marks on silver before it was worked up to the present chalice.

*Cover* to fit.  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter, 1 in. high, with a good band of arabesque ornamentation round rim and on button, with cinquefoil and dotted ornamentation, “ IN THE YEAR OF OURE LORD, 1573.”



Marks : (i.) I ; (ii.) I O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town mark.

B. A very curious small chalice of foreign make, gilt.  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. high ; the bowl is hexagonal in shape,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep ; each of the six faces has a trefoil head with a pear-shaped boss, and below three pairs of hemispherical bosses, each pair diminishing in size, terminating in a smaller single one all on a chased ground. Round the lip is an ornamentation of dotted work, and at the base a circle of leaves standing out from the bowl horizontally, and beneath these smaller leaves leaning vertically with alternate ones turning their points up ; it has a baluster stem with domical base, with pear-shaped bosses on a chased ground, and foot with concave moulding  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter ; a bolt with nut runs through stem to the bowl.

Marks : (i.) A girl's head with leaves round face in a circle ; (ii.) C in a circle ; (iii.) a trefoil with S C C.

Inscription (added in nineteenth century) : " Ecclesia de Sampford Peverell. Hic est enim calix sanguinis mei novi testamenti." (See illustration.)

C. Modern mediæval style. 9 in. high ; bowl hemispherical,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep ; stem hexagonal, with fair knop ; sexfoil foot  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : Maker G. R., E. B. and London hall-marks for 1862.

Inscription : " Presented by the Rev. George William Rossiter Ireland, M.A., PH.D., Rector, Christmas, 1862. This is ✠ my blood."

*Patens.*—A. Cover to chalice A, see above:

B. A small rosewater dish of French make with embossed rim.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. It is embossed round rim with fruit and flowers, and has a circular depression  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) (N) ; (ii.) on a shield two stars with swan under ; (iii.) indistinct.

Inscription : " Ecclesia de Sampford Peverell. Hic est corpus meum."

C. Plain on stand. 10 in. diameter, 3 in. high.

Marks : J E, rosette under (John Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1723.

Inscription : " Haec quoties cumque feceritis in mei memoriam facietis Sampford Peverell. Robert Sanders, John Cowler, Churchwardens, 1723 ; Rev. George Drake, Rector."

CHALICE, SAMPFORD PEVERELL.

CHURCH PLATE REPORT,—*To face p. 94.*



D. Modern mediæval style.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice C.

Inscription : "Presented by the Rev. George W. R. Ireland, M.A., PH.D. Rector. Christmas Day, 1862."

*Flagon*.—A large domed-lid tankard. 11 in. high,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter at lid,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. at base.

Marks : Maker W P (W. Pierce) and Exeter hall-marks for 1752.

Inscription : "John Cowler, Thomas Roe, Churchwardens, 1752 ; Revd. Bertie Henley, Rector. Qui pro vobis et pro multis effundetur in remissionem peccatorum."

*Alms Dish*.—Brass and old Dutch piece. 13 in. diameter.

*Ring*.—A large seal ring set with chalcedony, on which is figure of S. John Baptist the patronal saint of the church.

#### SILVERTON.

*Chalices*.—A. Late Elizabethan style with cover, silver-gilt.  $9\frac{1}{8}$  in. high, it has, however, all appearances of a later bowl fitted to an earlier foot and stem. Bowl is plain,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter, without usual band, but instead lozenges at base ; usual Elizabethan stem knop, and foot with egg-and-tongue ornamentation.

Marks : Maker F over W in monogram and London hall-marks for 1617.

Inscription : "SILVERTON." Weight, with cover, 22 oz. 15 dwt.

*Cover*.— $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter ; foot,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter, with marks as on chalice.

Inscription : "SILVERTON 1618" and arms Arg. a bend sable between three pellets. (Bishop Cotton.)

B. Georgian style.

Marks : Maker I P (I. Pearse) and Exeter hall-marks for 1789. Weight, 16 oz. 16 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. Cover to chalice A, see above.

B. Plain on stand with cable border. 9 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter. Weight, 12 oz. 3 dwt.

Marks : I C, crown over (James Chadwick) and London hall-marks for 1694.

*Flagon*.—Plain flat-lid tankard,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. at base. Weight, 33 oz. 16 dwt.

Marks : Co, crown over (John Cory) and London hall-marks for 1700.

Inscription : " John Land, Henry Richards, Wardens, 1700."

*Alms Dish*.—The decent bason of rubric.  $6\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter, 3 in. high. Weight, 10 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : Maker indistinct and Exeter hall-marks for 1738.

#### UFFCULME.

*Chalices*.—A. Late Georgian style.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. high ; bowl ovate, 3 in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep ; stem with small-beaded knop ; foot circular, with beading,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks : J S and London hall-marks for 1816.

Inscription : " Richard John Marker and Anna his wife to the parish of Uffculme, 1830." Weight, 8 oz. 10 dwt.

B. Late Georgian style.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. high ; bowl, with sacred monogram in centre, 3 in. diameter,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. deep ; stem with small beaded knop and beaded foot.

Marks : Maker indistinct and London hall-marks for 1842.

Inscription : " Richard John Marker, to the parish of Uffculme, 1842." Weight, 8 oz. 15 dwt.

C. Modern mediæval style.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. high, plated.

*Patens*.—A. Plain on foot.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; foot,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : F V, crown over, and Exeter hall-marks for 1718. Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Inscription : " Richard Clarke, Francis Webb, Wardens, 1719."

B. Plain on stand, which is a later addition.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; foot,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter. Weight, 15 oz. 18 dwt.

Marks : Maker indistinct and London hall-marks for 1797.

Arms : In a lozenge impaled dexter.

C. On stand with beaded rim.  $7\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. high.

Marks : I P (Isaac Parkin) and Exeter hall-marks for 1830.

Inscription : " Richard John Marker and Anna his wife to the parish of Uffculme, 1830."

Arms in mantling, party per pale. Baron, paly of four argent and gules. Femme, sable two swords saltier points towards base, and crest a greyhound courant. (? Marker and Holway.)

*Flagon*.—A nondescript piece with spout, domed lid and finial. 13½ in. high, 11 in. to lid, beaded rim 4½ in. diameter at lid, 6½ in. at foot. Weight, 39 oz.

Marks : G F (George Ferris) and Exeter hall-marks for 1823.

Inscription : " Richard John Marker and Anna his wife to the parish of Uffculme, 1824."

*Alms Dish*.—Brass.

*Spoon*.—With cross at top. 6 in. long, plated.

*Funnel*.—4½ in. long, 2½ in. diameter.

Marks : G and S and Sheffield hall-marks for 1868.

#### ALL SAINTS, BRADFIELD.

*Chalice*.—Modern mediæval style. 7½ in. high ; hemispherical bowl, plated.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand. 6½ in. diameter, 2½ in. high ; foot, 2½ in. diameter.

Marks : J S and London hall-marks for 1721. Weight, 8 oz.

Arms with mantling, party per pale. Baron, Or three bulls' heads caboshed sable, femme, sable on a fesse argent, three mullets between three elephants heads erased.

*Flagons*.—A pair, silver and glass. 8½ in. high.

Marks : J B and London hall-marks for 1868.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S, ASHILL.

*Chalice*.—Modern mediæval style. 7½ in. high, plated.

*Paten*.—To match. 6 in. diameter, plated.

*Flagon*.—Glass and plated.

#### UPLOMAN.

*Chalice*.—Plain Georgian type. 9 in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, 4½ in. diameter, 4½ in. deep ; baluster stem ; foot, 4½ in. diameter.

Inscription : " Uploman."

Marks : J S (James Strang) and Exeter hall marks for 1737-8.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand. 7½ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : E I, crown over (John Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1719.

Inscription : "The gift of Mrs. Marg<sup>t</sup> Ham to the Church of Uploman, 1738."

*Flagon*.—Domed-lid tankard. 10½ in. high, 9½ in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid, 5½ in. at base.

Marks : 1 W, crown over (John Webber) and Exeter hall-marks for 1737.

Inscription : "The gift of Margrett Ham to the Church of Uploman, 1737."

*Alms Dish*.—Plate with gadroon edge. 9½ in. diameter. Sheffield plate.

#### WILLAND.

*Chalice*.—Elizabethan Exeter type. 6 in. high ; bowl conical, with usual concave lip, 3½ in. diameter, 3⅞ in. deep, with narrow band of late Elizabethan arabesques and strap-work ⅞ in. wide round centre ; stem with usual knot and fillets top and bottom with pellet ornamentation ; foot, 3 in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) I O N S ; (ii.) Exeter town mark. Weight, 6 oz. 1 dwt. Cover is missing.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand. 6½ in. diameter, 2 in. high ; foot is trumpet shape.

Mark : J D in monogram and same in smaller punch on foot. Weight, 5 oz. 8 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style. 11¼ in. high, plated.

J. F. CHANTER.

Plate inspected 1916–19. Collumpton in 1912.

#### RURAL DEANERY OF TIVERTON.

The Deanery of Tiverton contains twenty-one benefices all of which, with the exception of those in Tiverton itself, being entirely rural. The character of the plate is very similar to that of Collumpton, the proportion of Elizabethan work still remaining being very similar, and here is the same tale of theft and alienation. At Templeton the whole plate of the parish was given away in 1867, it is stated, to a colonial Bishop : we can scarcely conceive of a Christian prelate as a receiver of stolen goods. Theft is responsible for the loss of the plate of Tiverton ancient parish church in 1840 ; but it is a matter of congratulation that the churchwardens of that year replaced it largely with eighteenth-century work instead of tasteless Early Victorian

pieces. Fire is responsible for the loss of all but an Elizabethan chalice, which was fortunately saved at Cruwys Morchard; but at Loxbeare there is nothing older than 1855, and at Bampton 1822. What became of the old is not known, but Bampton folk had from long past a tendency for modern fashions. As far back as 1740 there is an entry in the churchwardens' accounts: "Paid Mr. Hodge for exchange of the tankard for the Communion, 9 shillings." "Paid W<sup>m</sup> Yeo for bringing the new Tankard and carrying the old, 3 pence." The pieces of most interest in this Deanery are the Chalices at Cadeleigh and Cruwys Morchard; both are Elizabethan. That at Cadeleigh is the only example yet known of a chalice by an Exeter goldsmith named Richard Osborne, who was working at Exeter from 1562 to his death in 1607, and may be dated as *circ.* 1572. It is of the usual Exeter type, but somewhat plainer than those made by Jones. The only mark is R O in a circle on the corner. The story of the recovery of the cover is also of interest, it having been found by the present rector on a rubbish heap in the grounds of the old rectory.

The Cruwys Morchard chalice is a handsome piece, parcel-gilt, of a type quite unlike any other found in the Archdeaconry of Exeter. It approaches far more to the Barnstaple type of chalice, especially to those by Thomas Mathew, and may with some probability be assigned to him, especially as Cruwys Morchard with Okeford, Puddington, Rackenford and Stoodleigh were till recently all in the Rural Deanery of South Molton and Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.

Other Elizabethan chalices in the present Tiverton Deanery are at Stoodleigh and Washford Pyne by John Jones of Exeter Morebath, a late example of the Exeter type dated 1593 with no marks; and Okeford, which has one of London make dated 1579.

There are baluster-stem cups at Bickleigh, Petton and Puddington, and a chalice in the Puritan style dated 1686 at Washfield. With regard to patens, apart from chalice covers there is nothing of interest.

Flagons are found in seventeen parishes, but many are pewter or plated. There is only one as early as the eighteenth century, a good flat-lid tankard with bold massive handle, probably Tiverton work. It has an inscription of 1686.



Alms dishes are very scarce, and, with exception of nineteenth-century work, only pewter.

Armorial are only found in two parishes. I had hoped to have found in this deanery, especially at Tiverton, the work of Tiverton goldsmiths, but the only certain piece is a paten at Puddington dated 1722 by John Murch, though one or two of the unscribed marks found such as J A at Bickleigh, J D at Willand, T at Washfield may belong to Tiverton.

#### BAMPTON.

*Chalices*.—A. Georgian type, a large and ugly example.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; bowl ovate, with sacred monogram in rayed circle  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., diameter 5 in. deep; stem with gadroon collar beneath bowl; small knop; foot with gadroon rim  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks: I L, H L, G L (J. H. & G. Lias) and London hall-marks for 1829. Weight, 15 oz. 10 dwt.

B. Replica of A. Weight, 16 oz. 1 dwt.

Marks: W E (William Eley ?) and London hall-marks for 1822.

*Patens*.—A. On stand with gadroon rim and sacred monogram in rayed circle.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks: as on chalice A. Weight, 11 oz. 4 dwt.

B. Replica of A.

Marks: as on chalice B. Weight, 11 oz. 3 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Georgian type tankard with spout, etc. 12 in. high,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. to lid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid, 7 in. at base.

Marks: as on chalice B. Weight, 46 oz. 17 dwt.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Plate with gadroon rim and sacred monogram. 10 in. diameter.

Marks: as on chalice A. Weight, 19 oz. 15 dwt.

B. Replica.

Marks: as on chalice B. Weight, 20 oz. 13 dwt.

#### BICKLEIGH.

*Chalice*.—A baluster-stem cup.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. high; large bowl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep; foot,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Marks: D N, mullet under, and London hall-marks for 1661.

*Cover* to fit a later addition to cup.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. high.

Inscription: "Bickley, 1688. Theo Carew, Rector; John Gill, Warden."



ELIZABETHAN CHALICE AND COVER. CADELEIGH.

BY RICHARD OSBORNE OF **EXETER**

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To see p. 101.*

Marks : *J A* in monogram stamped three times.

*Patens*.—A. Chalice cover, see above.

B. On foot.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; foot with gadroon border,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : T C, cross under, and London hall-marks for 1693.

*Flagon*.—A pewter pot with cover.

Inscription : " W. Carew, Rector of Bickleigh ; I. Baker, W. Moxey, Wardens, 1794."

## CADELEIGH.

*Chalice*.—Elizabethan Exeter type with cover complete.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. high ; bowl conical,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep, with usual concave lip and band of interlacing strapwork and arabesques  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide ; stem with small knob and fillets with hatching above and below ; foot domical with egg-and-tongue work,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Cover to fit, plain with slight ornamentation of three rings of short vertical lines,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. high,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : R O in circle (Richard Osborne, Exeter, 1562–1607). Weight, with cover, 10 oz. 5 dwt.

The only chalice of this maker as yet noted in the diocese. (See illustration.)

*Paten*.—Plain on stand.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. high.

Inscription : " Dr. Northleigh, Warden, Anno Dom. 1703."

Marks : *Æ* I, crown over (John Elston), and Exeter hall-marks for 1703.

*Flagon*.—A. A pewter tankard with domed lid and finial.  $13\frac{3}{4}$  in. high,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid, 6 in. at base.

Inscription : " R W 1756 C W."

B. Modern mediæval style. Brass and glass.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Brass. 12 in. diameter, with " God loveth a cheerful giver " engraved round rim.

B. A pewter bowl.  $9\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high.

## CALVERLEIGH.

*Chalices*.—A. Late Puritan style.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; bowl,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep, stem with small ring for knob ; foot,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : " Calverleigh Church, H. B."

Marks : S W and London hall-marks for 1669.

B. Modern mediæval style. 8 in. high ; bowl hemispherical, 4 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep with inscription engraved round centre as a band "  $\text{✝}$  This is my blood which is shed for you " ; stem hexagonal, fair knop ; foot, sexfoil with sacred monogram on central compartment ; base, 5 in. diameter.

Inscription : "  $\text{✝}$  Calverleigh Church."

Marks : I K (John Keith) and London hall-marks for 1864-5.

*Patens*.—A. Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, rim has engraved, " O Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us ; " " hexagonal depression with Agnus Dei."

Inscription : "  $\text{✝}$  Calverleigh Church."

Marks : I K (John Keith) and London hall-marks for 1861-2.

B. Pewter on three feet.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high, with marks of Richard Going.

*Flacons*.—A. Modern mediæval style.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid, 2 in. diameter at lid, 4 in. at foot, round centre engraved " Glory be to God on high."

Inscription and marks : as on paten A.

B. Pewter flat-lid tankard.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. at foot.

Inscription : " 1668."

#### CRUWYS MORCHARD.

*Chalice*.—Elizabethan parcel-gilt, of a type approaching some of T. Mathews' work. 7 in. high ; bowl conical,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 3 in. deep, with band of interlacing strap-work and arabesques  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and ornamentation of egg-work in a dancette at base ; circular stem ; fair knop and fillets with line or hatching ornamentation ; foot domical with tongue ornamentation in dancette.

No marks. Weight, 9 oz. 3 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. On stand.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high, ornamented with sacred monogram.

Marks :  $\text{E}$ l, crown over (John Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1714. Weight, 9 oz. 2 dwt.

Inscription : " Cruwys Morchard Parish Church."

B. Modern mediæval style.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, hexagonal depression with sacred monogram.

Inscription: "Cruwys Morchard. The gift of Mrs. Riddell, 1860."

Marks: Messrs. Barnard and London hall-marks for 1860-1. Weight, 3 oz. 12 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Domed-lid tankard with spout. 11 in. high,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. to lid.

Inscription: "Presented to the parish of Cruwys Morchard by the Rev. G. S. Cruwys, A.D. 1837." Sheffield plate.

#### LOXBEARE.

*Chalice*.—Modern mediæval style.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; bowl hemispherical,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep; hexagonal stem, openwork boss; foot sexfoil,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Inscription: "Loxbeare Parish, from W K, 1856."

Marks: E. B. J. B. (E. & J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1855.

*Paten*.—Modern mediæval style.  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription: "Offered to the service of God in the parish church of Loxbeare at Easter, 1856, by William Kerslake who was for 52 years Rector of the said parish."

Marks: as on chalice.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style.  $7\frac{7}{8}$  in. high,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. to lid; foot,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

Inscription and marks: as on chalice.

#### MOREBATH.

*Chalices*.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type in somewhat debased style, the concave rim having become straight and marked by a slight convex ring  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. high; bowl,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep, with band of late arabesque foliation  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide; stem with knop and shallow fillets and cable moulding; domical foot with poor tongue work  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter.

No marks. Weight, 9 oz. 7 dwt.

Cover to fit, with a border of hit-and-miss work,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. high; button has date 1593 in arabesque foliation.

Inscription: slightly pricked "R.S."

No marks. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt.

B. A replica of A. in electro-plate.

*Patén.*—On stand.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. high.

Inscription : " John Oland, Moorbath, Warden, 1698."

Marks : *G T* stamped three times. Weight, 7 oz. 10 dwt.

*Flagon.*—Electro-plate. 12 in. high,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid.

*Breads Box.*—Circular.  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.

Marks : G D W S and London hall-marks for 1915.

*Alms Dishes.*—A. Plain plated plate. 8 in. diameter.

B. Brass.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

#### OKEFORD.

*Chalices.*—A. Elizabethan, without its cover.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; bowl,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork with arabesque ornament and pendants on the upper part of bowl  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide ; stem with knop ; fillets ornamented with horizontal lines ; foot, 3 in. diameter with band of interlacing strapwork and tongue ornamentation. Weight, 7 oz. 1 dwt.

Marks : A bird in a shaped shield and London hall-marks for 1579.

B. Georgian style. 9 in. high ; bowl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, 5 in. deep with sacred monogram ; stem with small knop ; foot,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : " Given to the parish church of Oakford in compliance with the wish of the Revd. James Parkin, Rector, ob. Augt. 26th, 1812, by his widow." Weight, 16 oz. 8 dwt.

Marks : *W E* (W. Eaton) and London hall-marks for 1824.

*Patens.*—A. A small waiter on three legs. 7 in. diameter.  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. high, with irregular shape rim. Weight, 5 oz. 18 dwt.

Inscription : " Oakford Church. Jas. Manners."

Marks : *I M* (Jas. Manners) and London hall-marks for 1734.

B. On foot, with gadroon border. 6 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. high, ornamented with sacred monogram.

Inscription : " Offered for the use of the parish church of Oakford as a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the late Rev. J<sup>s</sup> Parkin, ob. August, 26th, 1812, by his daughter."

Marks : **W E** and London hall-marks for 1825. Weight, 10 oz. 9 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Late Georgian style, with domed lid and spout. 11½ in. high, 9½ in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid, 6½ in. at foot.

Inscription : "The gift of John Foxford and Mary his wife of Oakford Bridge, Devon, 1882. In usum Ecclesiae Oakfordiensis."

Marks : **R E E B** (Rebecca Emes and E. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1822. Weight, 37 oz. 7 dwt.

*Alms Dish*.—A plate with gadroon rim. 10 in. diameter, ornamented with sacred monogram, etc.

Inscription and marks : as on paten B.

#### PETTON.

*Chalice*.—A small baluster-stem cup. 4½ in. high ; bowl, 2½ in. diameter, 2½ in. deep ; foot has been broken and rim cut off, it is now 2¼ in. diameter.

Marks : **I M** in oblong and London hall-marks for cycle 1638–57. Exact date illegible. Weight, 3 oz. 8 dwt.

*Paten*.—A very roughly made piece, probably originally cover of a cup. 4½ in. diameter, 1 in. high.

Inscription : "William Hatswill, Head Warden ; Nicholas Tucker, Under Warden, 1664." Weight, 3 oz. 16 dwt.

Only mark is London date letter for 1664 on foot.

#### PUDDINGTON.

*Chalice*.—A plain baluster-stem cup. 6 in. high ; bowl, 3½ in. diameter, 3½ in. deep ; foot, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : A cock on a reversed C and London hall-marks for 1653.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand. 6½ in. diameter, 2½ in. high.

Marks : **I M** in oblong (John Murch of Tiverton) and Exeter hall-marks for 1722.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style. 9½ in. high, plated.

Inscription : "Presented to the parish church of Puddington by Charles Llewellyn Howard Tripp and Mary Ethel Howard Tripp after the Holy Rite of Confirmation 1872."



## RACKENFORD.

*Chalice*.—Plain Georgian style.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, 4 in. diameter,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep ; stem with small knop ; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Inscription : " Rackenford Parish, 1739."

Marks : P E in oval (probably a later mark of Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1739.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand. 6 in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Inscription : and marks as on chalice.

*Flagon*.—A domed-lid tankard. 10 in. high,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. to lid,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in. at base.

Inscription : " This flagon was given by Mrs. Katherine Ayre, relict of Mr. Arthur Ayre of Rackenford, for ye use of ye communion."

Marks : P E (Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1725.

## STOODLEIGH.

*Chalices*.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type.  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. high, with cover complete ; bowl with usual concave lip,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesques  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide and tongue work at junction with stem, which has small knop and fillets top and bottom with hatching and tongue work at base ; foot with egg-and-tongue ornamentation.

Marks : (i.) X ; (ii.) I O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town mark.

Weight, 10 oz. 4 dwt.

Cover to fit 1 in. high, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque ornamentation. Weight, 1 oz. 17 dwt.

Marks : (i.) I O N S ; (ii.) Exeter town mark.

B. Georgian style.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl with lip,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. deep ; stem with small knop. Weight, 9 oz. 16 dwt.

Marks : R E E B (Emes & Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1828.

*Patens*.—A. Elizabethan chalice cover, see above.

B. Plain on trumpet stand.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. high ; of very rude workmanship.

Inscription : " W T 86 (probably meant for 1686.)"  
No marks.

C. Modern mediæval style. 7 in. diameter, with hexagonal depression.

Marks : E E J W B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1846. Weight, 7 oz. 16 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Victorian style tankard with spout and finial. 13 in. high to top of finial, 10½ in. to lid, 3½ in. diameter at lid, 5½ in. at base.

Inscription : " In usum S. Margaritae de Stoodley."

Marks : Messrs. Barnards and London hall-marks for 1841. Weight, 28 oz. 5 dwt.

#### TEMPLETON.

The old plate given away in 1867. See introduction.

*Chalice*.—Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt. 8 in. high ; bowl conical with slight calyx, 3½ in. diameter, 2½ in. deep, ornamented with band on which is engraved, "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen domini invocabo" ; hexagonal stem, boss with circular facets ; sexfoil foot ; compartments have roses and cross patee in front one.

Inscription : " St. Margaret's, Templeton, 1867."

Marks : J H & Co. and Birmingham hall-marks for 1866.

*Paten*.—Parcel-gilt. 8½ in. diameter, engraved with "Lord, evermore give us this bread" ; hexagonal depression with sacred monogram.

Marks : I K (John Keith) and London hall-marks for 1865.

*Flagon*.—Modern mediæval style. 12 in. high, 11 in. to lid, band round centre of belly with "Glory be to thee, O God" engraved.

Marks : as on paten.

*Cruets*.—Pair. Silver and glass.

#### TIVERTON, CHEVITHORNE.

*Chalices*.—A. Cup with tall baluster stem. 8½ in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, 3½ in. diameter, 3½ in. deep, with sacred monogram in rayed circle ; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Inscription : "Chevithorne Chapel, Parish of Tiverton, 1842. Presented by Rev. Wm. Rayer, Rector of Tidcombe."

Marks : E E J W B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1839. Weight, 12 oz. 5 dwt.

B. Replica.

Marks and inscription : same, but date is 1840.

*Paten*.—Plain on stand.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter with sacred monogram.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice, but date 1842. Weight, 11 oz. 4 dwt.

*Flagon*.—Victorian tankard with domed lid, spout and cross as finial.  $15\frac{7}{8}$  in. high,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. to lid,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. at base. Weight, 34 oz. 15 dwt.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice, but date 1838.

*Alms Dish*.—Plain plate.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter. Weight, 13 oz. 3 dwt.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice, but date 1842.

#### TIVERTON, COVE.


*Chalice*.—Georgian style.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl bell-shaped,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep ; stem with small knob ; foot,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : "Poculum Eucharisticum Capellae Coven-sis in Parochia de Tiverton plus duplo auxit Johannis Newte ejusdem Rector, A.D. 1700."

Arms : Gules on a chevron Arg. three hearts pierced with a sword. No marks.

*Paten*.—On stand.  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Inscription : "Ex Dono Johannis Newte de Tiverton Rectoris Patina Eucharistica Coven-sis, 1700."

Marks : , crown over (John Elston), and Exeter hall-marks for 1708.

#### TIVERTON, ST. GEORGE.

*Chalices*.—A. Plain Puritan style, but with baluster stem,  $9\frac{1}{8}$  in. high ; bowl,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, 5 in. deep ; foot,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter. Silver-gilt.

Inscription : "Deo Christo Capellae Tivertonensi Devon M.U., 1717."

Marks : *J S* (J. Strang) and Exeter hall-marks for 1730.

B. Replica of A, but bowl is  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks and inscription : as on chalice A.

*Patens*.—A. On stand.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. high.

Inscriptions : "This is my body which is given for you : do this in remembrance of me" (Lü. 22. 19). "I am

-crucified with Christ" (Gall. 2. 20). "A cross with Jesus X and him crucified" (1 Cor. 2. 2). "We preach X and him crucified" (1 Cor. 1, 23). "Σοι Κυριε, A.D. 1717."

Marks:  $\text{E}^1$ , crown over, and Exeter hall-marks for 1717. Silver-gilt.

B. Replica of A., but date is 1730.

*Flagons*.—A. Tankard with domed lid and finial, S-shaped handle.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. to lid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter at lid,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. at base.

Inscription and marks: as on chalice A, and also silver-gilt.

B. Replica. Inscription and marks same.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Plate.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter with gadroon rim.

Inscription: "Presented to S. George's Chapel by a few charitable inhabitants of Tiverton, 1840."

Marks: J O (John Osment) and Exeter hall-marks for 1840.

B. Replica of A.

All the plate in this parish with exception of Paten A and Alms plates was the gift of John Upcott, a Tiverton merchant.

#### TIVERTON, ST. PAUL.

*Chalices*.—A. Victorian type.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; bowl bell-shaped,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep. Plated.

B. Replica of chalice A.

C. Replica of chalice A.

D. Replica of chalice A.

All are inscribed "St. Paul's Church."

*Paten*.—On stand. 9 in. diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. Plated. Inscribed: "St. Paul's Church."

*Flagon*.—Victorian domed-lid tankard.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. Plated.

Inscription: as before.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. and B.  $9\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription: as before. Plated.

#### TIVERTON, ST. PETER.

On the 28th of March, 1841, the Communion plate consisting of eight pieces, viz. two chalices each holding a pint, two patens marked Peter Sharland, C. Warden, two

flagons each holding two quarts, marked Thorne, 1694. Two alms dishes, all silver-gilt, were stolen, and though there was evidence that it was by people well acquainted with the locality, nothing was ever recovered. Francis Hole, Esq., of Colliprest, and W. Talley of Prestcote gave the new.

*Chalices.*—A. Late Georgian type.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; bowl bell-shaped with sacred monogram,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. deep; stem with small knop near foot, which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Marks: W E (William Eley) and London hall-marks for 1798.

Inscription: "Purchased 1841. F. Hole, W. Talley, Churchwardens." Weight, 10 oz.

B. Replica of A.

Inscription: same. Weight, 11 oz. 2 dwt.

Marks: A B G B (Alice and George Burrows) and London hall-marks for 1812.

C. Modern mediæval style, gilt.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; bowl conical; circular stem and good boss, with carbuncles, cable work and foliage; foot with fleur-de-lys, and base with openwork of quatrefoils,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription: "E M J, 1900" (Miss E. M. Jones).

Marks: W G and London hall-marks for 1899. Weight, 17 oz. 6 dwt.

D. Replica of C.

Marks and inscription: same. Weight, 18 oz. 4 dwt.

*Patens.*—A. On stand.  $11\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, with sacred monogram; foot,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription: as on chalice A. Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks: P a (Humphrey Payne) and London hall-marks for 1712.

B. On stand. 12 in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; foot,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter.

Inscription and ornamentation as on chalice A. Weight, 11 oz. 8 dwt.

Marks: B A (Richard Bayley) and London hall-marks for 1717.

C. On stand.  $7\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. high; foot,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter, ornamented with sacred monogram. Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice C.

D. Replica of C. Marks, inscription, and weight same.

*Flagon*.—Conical-shape tankard to which a finial has been added later. 14½ in. high, 11½ in. to rim, ornamented with sacred monogram, 4½ in. diameter at lid, 7½ in. at base.

Inscription : as on chalice A.

Marks : L A (John Langwith) and Newcastle hall-marks for 1708. The letter is  $\mathcal{E}$ . On rim, added in 1841, are London marks for that year. Weight, 51 oz. 10 dwt.

*Alms Dishes*.—A. Plate. 10½ in. diameter. Engraved on rim, "Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon the earth." Weight, 13 oz. 13 dwt.

Marks : I K (John Keith) and London hall-marks for 1851.

B. Replica of A, but engraving is "Lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven." Marks and weight same.

C. Large embossed dish. 16 in. diameter, 1½ in. high. Gilt, and with sacred monogram.

Inscription : "Presented to St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, in memory of Mary Rice Salter by her two children Louisa Agnes Theakston and Ernest John Richard Salter. December, 1912."

Marks : T W & Co., Lt., and Sheffield hall-marks for 1905. Weight, 52 oz. 17 dwt.

D. Brass. 15 in. diameter.

Inscription : "E M J, 1894."

*Spoon*.—6 in. long, with angel at top. Weight, 1 oz. 16 dwt.

Marks : S B, F W and London hall-marks for 1895.

#### TIVERTON, WITHLEIGH.

*Chalice*.—Victorian cup with baluster stem. 9¼ in. high ; bowl, 3¼ in. diameter, 3¾ in. deep ; foot, 4½ in. diameter.

Marks : E E J. W. B. (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1844. Weight, 13 oz. 5 dwt.

*Patens*.—A. On stand. 8¼ in. diameter, 2¾ in. high, ornamented with sacred monogram. Weight, 13 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks : Maker indistinct and London hall-marks for 1736.

B. Plain. 5½ in. diameter.

Inscription : "To the glory of God. Presented to S. Catherine's Church, Withleigh, by J. A. Goundry, Feb., 1916."

Marks : J. W. & Co. and London hall-marks for 1915.

*Flagon*.—Victorian style. 11 in. high. Plated.

*Alms Bowl*.—Plain.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 9 oz.

#### WASHFIELD.

*Chalice*.—Puritan style. 7 in. high ; bowl,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. deep, with arms impaled Baron, Erm an eagle displayed with two-neck Sa., Femme, Arg. a chevron Or between three pears and Crest an arm erect, rested and gloved, holding an eagle's leg, and the inscription : " Ex dono Johannis Worth Armig Anno Salut, 1606 " ; stem with large boss, and short trumpet foot,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter.

No marks.

*Patens*.—A. Chalice cover, but it does not fit the chalice.  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in. diameter. It is fixed on a small curious stand  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. high ; foot,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter, and has Worth arms but not in a shield.

Marks : four or five, but all very faint and indecipherable.

B. On foot.  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. high ; foot, later addition.

Arms of Worth in mantling and crest.

Inscription : " Ex dono Johannis Worth Arm. Anno Domini, 1717."

Marks : F V, crown over (name not traced) and Exeter hall-marks for 1714.

*Flagon*.—Tankard with flat lid and good massive handle.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. high,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. to lid,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter at lid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. at foot.

Inscription and arms : as on chalice.

Marks : (i.) In shield a drop under two roundlets ; (ii.) T in eight-pointed star ; (iii.) and (iv.) same repeated.

*Cruets*.—Silver and glass.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

Marks : S B, F W and London hall-marks for 1899.

#### WASHFORD PYNE.

*Chalices*.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high ; bowl conical, with usual concave lip,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter, 3 in. deep, with band of interlacing and strapwork arabesques round centre  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide ; stem is slight departure from usual type. It has our fillets, two of which with a round piece

of metal, shape and size of shilling, form knob ; tongue ornament round foot.

Marks : (i.) I O N S ; (ii.) Exeter town mark ; (iii.) A for 1575. Weight, 4 oz. 17 dwt.

B. A Georgian type cup.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. high ; bowl cylindrical with lip, 4 in. diameter, 4 in. deep ; stem with a ring near foot.

Inscription : " Washford Pyne. The gift of the Rector, 1841."

Marks : R E E B (Rebecca Emes and Edward Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1825. Weight, 8 oz. 13 dwt.

*Paten*.—A plain plate.  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in. diameter.

Inscription : " Washford Pyne Parish."

Marks : J H (Joseph Hicks) and Exeter hall-marks for 1829. Weight, 4 oz. 2 dwt.

All the plate in Tiverton Deanery inspected May, 1919, by me.

J. F. CHANTER.



## ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE BOTANY COMMITTEE.

**ELEVENTH REPORT** of the Committee—consisting of Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, Miss Chichester, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. W. P. Hiern (Secretary), Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, and Col. A. B. Prowse, with power to add to their number—for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire.

Edited by W. P. HIERN.

(Read at Tiverton, 28rd July, 1919.)

THE following published sources of information have been used for several of the records :—

1. The Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Watson Botanical Exchange Club, 1917–1918, Vol. III, No. 2 (1918).

Sixteen Devonshire plants are included and more or less discussed in the Club Report, out of which five (four belonging to the Barnstaple botanical district, and one to the Torrington botanical district), are quoted in the Committee's Report.

2. The Botanical Society and Exchange Club (B.E.C.) of the British Isles : Report for 1917, Vol. V, Part I, by the Secretary, G. Claridge Druce (Sept., 1918) ; also Part II, by the Editor and Distributor, C. E. Britton (Oct., 1918).

In these two parts there are numerous references to Devonshire specimens ; about a third of which are taken up in the Committee's Report. Many have been recorded in our previous Reports ; some are clearly not native in our area.

3. Mr. Cecil P. Hurst, in the *Journal of Botany*, 1919, pp. 94–97 (April), and pp. 119–124 (May), contributed a paper on “Ilfracombe Mosses and Hepatics.” In this paper he gave a list, with localities and various notes, of these

cryptograms collected during the year 1917 in and around Ilfracombe and on Braunton burrows. He claimed eighteen of them as new records for North Devon, nearly all of which were included on his authority in the last (tenth) Report of this committee; one of them so appeared in the ninth Report. Besides those marked as new records for the vice-county there should have been so marked the two mosses, *Campylopus brevipilus* B. & S. (instead of *C. fragilis* B. & S.) and *Tortula atrovirens* Lindb., var. *edentula* (B. & S.).

The luminous moss, *Schistostega osmundacea* Mohr, was recorded in the first Report of the committee (1909) as occurring in the parish of Morteheo. *Brachythecium glareosum* B. & S. and *B. illecebrum* De Not. were recorded in the sixth Report (1914) as occurring in the parishes of Milton Damerell and Abbotsbickington respectively, both of which parishes are in North Devon. Mr. Hurst included in his paper 80 species and varieties of mosses and 24 hepatics, including the hepatic *Diplophyllum albicans* Dum. (mentioned on p. 121). The mosses belong to 38 genera and the hepatics to 20. The localities belong to 14 North Devon parishes; about half of the localities belong to the parish of Ilfracombe, 19 to Morteheo, 17 to Braunton, and 12 to Berry Narbor.

4. Dr. W. Watson: "Cryptogamic Vegetation of the Sand-dunes of the West Coast of England." (Reprinted from the *Journal of Ecology*, Vol. VI, No. 2, June, 1918, pp. 126-143). This paper was part of a thesis accepted for the degree of D.Sc. at the University of London.

The purpose of the paper was to give an account of the non-vascular plants characteristic of sand-dunes. Since the dunes of the west coast have many features in common, those only at Braunton in Devon and at Burnham in Somerset were dealt with in detail. The dunes at Braunton are superior to those at Burnham both in extent and in the altitude of the sand-hills, and accordingly the details relating to the former form the greater part of the paper. On p. 127 is a sketch map of Braunton burrows and neighbourhood, on the scale of an inch to a mile; also on p. 128 is figured a section transversely taken across the burrows, the horizontal scale of which is about 2.1 inches to the mile and the vertical scale about 21 inches to the mile; the section indicates, from west to east, eight topographical regions, namely: (1) Flat sand covered at high tides. (2) Fore-dunes (scattered and small very mobile

sand-hills). (3) Very mobile dunes rising to 50 feet. (4) Brackish "slacks" (zone of *Riccia crystallina*). (5) Mobile sand-hills rising to 100 feet. (6) The second line of slacks, usually with *Harpidia*. (7) More or less stable sand-hills. (8) Flats with scattered stable sand-hills. The vegetation of each of these eight regions is fully discussed. The phanerogamic constituents of various associations are introduced, in order to gain a comprehensive and correlated view. For these burrows there are mentioned 213 species belonging to 130 genera, made up of 101 species of Phanerogams belonging to 70 genera, 25 species of Mosses (8 genera), 8 Hepatics (7 genera), 25 Algæ, etc. (22 genera), 50 Lichens (20 genera), and 4 Fungi (3 genera). A very few, perhaps two or three of the flowering plants mentioned by Dr. Watson, are open to doubt as to their correct identification. On p. 132 there is a figure showing, under magnification, a peculiar form of the moss, *Barbula tophacea* Mitt, with distinctly decurrent leaves; a form which is frequent on the burrows; the extension of the leaf-base is thought to be related to the intermittent supply of water.

5. G. LISTER, F.L.S., "Mycetozoa recorded as British since 1909," in the *Journal of Botany*, 1919, pp. 105-111 (May).

Forty-eight species are recorded, including three for Devon without specific locality (two of them recorded in our 8th Report from Lynton, and *Hemitrichia leiotricha* Lister), one (*Physarum vernum* Somm., var. *iridescens*, nov. var.) for North Devon, one for Lynton (recorded in our 8th Report), and three for Uplyme (quoted under 5. Honiton Botanical district in the present Report).

#### 1. BARNSTAPLE BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Helleborus viridis* L. Atherington (Mr. R. Taylor).

*Papaver Rhoeas* L., var., probably var. *chelidonoides* Kuntze, as the sap turns brown. Braunton (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Sisymbrium orientale* L., var. *subastatum* Thell. Lynmouth (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Sinapis arvensis* L., var. *orientalis* (L.). Braunton.

*Cochlearia anglica* L. Monkleigh.

*Viola hirta* × *odorata* (= *V. multicaulis* Jord.). Braunton.

*V. canina* L., var. *sabulosa* Reichb. Braunton.

- V. lactea* Sm., var. *pumiliiformis* Rouy & Fouc., is given for North Devon without special locality by Mrs. E. S. Gregory in B.E.C. Rep., V., p. 148g.
- Sagina Reuteri* Boiss. Ilfracombe (Mr. C. P. Hurst).
- Alsine rupicola* Hiern. Hartland (Mrs. Lightbody).
- Scleranthus annuus* L. Sherwill.
- Linum catharticum* L., forma *dunense* Druce. Braunton (Mr. C. P. Hurst). Strongly infected with the rust *Melampsora lini* (Mr. G. C. Druce).
- Rhamnus Frangula* L. Sherwill.
- Ulex Gallii* Planch., var. *humilis* Planch. Brendon (Mr. W. C. Barton).
- Rubus carpiniifolius* Weihe. Ilfracombe (Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell). New to North Devon
- R. mercicus* Bagn. Ilfracombe (Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell).
- R. cinerosus* Rogers (most likely a form). Ilfracombe; the species is new to North Devon.
- Oenothera Lamarckiana* Ser. Ilfracombe (Miss A. B. Cobbe).
- Circea luteiana* L., var. *cordifolia* Lasch. Martinhoe (Mr. W. C. Barton.)
- Peplis Portula* L. Brendon (Mr. W. C. Barton), and Landkey.
- Matricaria suaveolens* Buchen. Stoke Rivers and Heanton Punchardon.
- Senecio Cineraria* DC. Mortehoe (Mr. H. Butler).
- Carduus palustris* L., var. *spinosissimus*. Countisbury (Mr. W. C. Barton).
- Hieracium umbellatum* L., var. *monticola* Arv.—Touv. Lynton (Rev. E. S. Marshall).
- Melampyrum pratense* L., subsp. *M. vulgatum* Beauverd, var. *hians* Druce, forma *platyphyllum* Beauverd. Watersmeet (Mr. Druce).
- Mimulus moschatus* Dougl. Banks of river near Lynmouth (Mr. Redgrave).
- Alectorolophus Crista-galli* Bieb., var. *fallax* (Druce). Atherington.
- Euphrasia fennica* Kihlm. Lynton, at 800 ft. alt. (Mr. W. C. Barton). Doubts have been expressed as to this determination, and, indeed, whether the species *E. fennica* is sufficiently understood in England; I have not seen a specimen.
- E. campestris*, Jord., var. *neglecta* Buckn. Brendon (Mr. W. C. Barton). The same remarks apply to this as to the last.
- E. Kernerii* Wettst. Brendon (Mr. W. C. Barton). I have some doubt about this determination.
- E. Rostkoviana* Hayne. Countisbury (Mr. W. C. Barton).

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*E. minima* Jacq. Challacombe (Miss E. Young).

*Mentha hirsuta* L., galled with *Eriophyes mentharius* Can. Braunton (Mr. F. A. Brokenshire). Determined by Mr. E. W. Swanton.

*Marrubium vulgare* L. Lynton.

*Polygonum tomentosum* Schrank. Braunton (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Empetrum nigrum* L. Challacombe.

*Orchis praetermissa* Druce. Braunton and Hartland (Mr. Druce).

*O. incarnata* L. Braunton.

*Carex Pairaei* F. Schultz. Lynmouth (Mr. Redgrave).

*C. pendula* Huds. Lynton (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Poa nemoralis* L., var. *subuniiflora* Reichb. Lynton (Rev. E. S. Marshall).

*Polystichum aculeatum*  $\times$  *setiferum* Lynton (See B.E.C. Rep., V, p. 63, 1918).

*Ceterach officinarum* DC. Bratton Fleming.

Moss.

*Hypnum aduncum* Hedw., var. *pseudo-sendtneri* B. & S. Braunton (Dr. W. Watson).

LIVERWORT.

*Scapania dentata* Dum., var. *ambigua* De Not. Brendon (Dr. W. Watson).

LICHEN.

*Sphaephorus coralloides* Pers, f. *congestus*. Valley of rocks, Lynton (Dr. W. Watson).

FUNGI.

*Hirneola Auricula*—*Judae* Berk. Barnstaple.

*Humaria Chateri* Sacc. Berry Narber and Barnstaple.

FRESHWATER ALGÆ.

The following list has been contributed by Mr. F. A. Brokenshire :—

*Glæotrichia Pisum* (Ag.) Thur. Instow.

*Oscillatoria tenuis* Ag. Ilfracombe.

*Tetraëdron minimum* (A. Br.) Hansg. Ilfracombe.

*Scenedesmus obliquus* (Turp.) Kütz. Ilfracombe.

- S. quadricauda* (Turp.) Bréb. Ilfracombe.  
*S.* „ var. *horridus* Kirchn. Ilfracombe.  
*Characium Pringsheimii* A. Br. Ilfracombe.  
*Pediastrum Boryanum* (Turp.) Menegh. Ilfracombe.  
*Mougeotia gracillima* (Hass.) Wittr. Braunton.  
*Zygnema cruciatum* (Vauch.) Ag. Braunton.  
*Z. pectinatum* (Vauch.) Ag. Braunton.  
*Spirogyra inflata* (Vauch.) Rabenh. Braunton.  
*Characiopsis minuta* (A. Br.) Borzi. Braunton.

None of these five records for the parish of Braunton were mentioned by Dr. W. Watson in his paper on the cryptogamic vegetation of the sand-dunes.

## 2. TORRINGTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Cardamine pratensis* L., with double flowers. Tetcott (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
*Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Roborough and Okehampton (Mr. Trethewy).  
*Lepidium campestre* R. Br. Tetcott (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
*Acer campestre* L. Ashwater ; rare locally (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
*Impatiens glandulifera* Royle. High Bickington.  
*Comarum palustre* L. Pancrasweek (Mr. Trethewy).  
*Rubus Griffithianus* Rogers, a form. Okehampton Hamlets.  
*R. thyrsoides* Wimm., var. *viridescens* Rogers. Bridgerule (Rev. W. Moyle Rogers).  
*Pyrus latifolia* Syme. High Bickington.  
*Linomyris vulgaris* Cass. Okehampton Hamlets (Mr. Stanley Chipperfield).  
*Wahlenbergia hederacea* Reichb. Ashwater ; rare locally (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
*Alectorolophus Crista-galli* Bieb., var. *fallax* (Druce). High Bickington.  
*Luzula pilosa* Willd. Tetcott ; rare locally (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
*Carex pendula* Huds. Frithelstock.  
*Bromus sterilis* L. Tetcott ; rare locally (Rev. H. H. Harvey).  
 Bridgerule, West.  
*B. madritensis* L. Roborough (Mr. A. Trethewy).

## ALGÆ.

- Nitella translucens* Ag. In canal, Bridgerule, West. See Bot Record Club, 1887, p. 114.  
*Trentepohlia aurea* Mart. Sampford Courtenay.

## FUNGUS.

*Cortinarius castaneus* Fr. Weare Giffard.

## 3. SOUTH MOLTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Thlaspi perfoliatum* L. Filleigh (Countess Fortescue), and Bishop's Nympton. Casual(?).

*Viola canina* L. Bishop's Nympton.

*Alsine rubra* Cr. West Buckland.

*Geum rivale* L. Bishop's Nympton.

*Peplis Portula* L. Chittlehampton and Burrington.

*Galium uliginosum* L. Ashreigney.

*Antirrhinum orontium* L. Burrington.

*Alectorolophus Crista-galli* Bieb., var. *fallax* (Druce). Ashreigney.

*Polygonum Bistorta* L. Bishop's Nympton.

*Orchis prætermissa* Druce. Filleigh and Molland (Mr. Druce).

*Habenaria bifolia* R. Br. Ashreigney.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. Bishop's Nympton and Molland.  
Not native.

## ALGÆ.

The following list is contributed by Mr. F. A. Broken-shire :—

*Binuclearia tatrana* Wittr. Molland.

*Draparnaldia glomerata* (Vauch.) Ag. Molland.

*Trentepohlia aurea* Mart. Molland (Bishop's Nympton : W. P. Hiern).

*Mougeotia gracillima* (Hass.) Wittr. Molland.

*Spirogyra majuscula* Kütz. Molland.

*Tribonema bombycinum* (Ag.) Derb. & Sol. Molland.

## 4. EXETER BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Nigella damascena* L. Waste ground, Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Radicula palustris* Moench. Kenton (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Teesdalia nudicaulis* R. Br. Exminster.

*Lepidium virginicum* L. Exeter (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Alyssum maritimum* L. Exminster.

*Geranium divaricatum* Ehrh. Near the Canal, Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Oxalis corniculata* L. Hockworthy and Exminster.

*Medicago falcata* L., var. *tenuifoliolata* Vuyck. Wall-top by the Canal, Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Matricaria suaveolens* Buchen. Exminster.

*Centaurea melitensis* L. Waste ground, Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Orobanche major* L. Exminster.

*Linaria purpurea* Mill. Waste ground, Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Chenopodium rubrum* L. Stoke Canon (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Polygonum tomentosum* Schrank. Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*P. cuspidatum* S. & Z. Exeter (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Urtica dioica* L., var. *rotundata* Druce ms. Ide (Miss Todd).

*Agropyrum caninum* Beauv. Stoke Canon (Miss M. Cobbe).

#### MOSSES.

*Barbula cylindrica* Schp. Ashton (Dr. W. Watson).

*Webera prolifera* Bryhn. Ashton (Dr. W. Watson). Vice-county new record.

*Bryum pallens* Sw. Ashton (Dr. W. Watson).

*B. roseum* Scrb. Canonleigh Hill (Dr. W. Watson).

#### LIVERWORT.

*Haplozia riparia* Dum. Ashton (Dr. W. Watson).

#### FRESHWATER ALGA.

*Nostoc commune* Vauch. Cullompton (Mr. Murray T. Foster).

#### LICHEN.

*Leptogium microscopicum* Nyl. Ashton (Dr. W. Watson).

#### 5. HONITON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Mathiola incana* R. Br. Budleigh Salterton (Miss M. Cobbe.)

*Radicula sylvestris* Druce. Otterton (Messrs. Gardner and Green).

*Sisymbrium officinale* L., var. *leiocarpum* DC. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*S. orientale* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*S. altissimum* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Brassica elongata* Ehrh., var. *persica* (Boiss. & Hohen.). Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Camelina sativa* Cr. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Drosera longifolia* L. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).

*Silene pendula* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).



- Melilotus alba* Desr. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*M. indica* All. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Trifolium filiforme* L. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Senecio Cineraria* DC. Budleigh Salterton (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Centaurea melitensis* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Taraxacum palustre* Sm., var. *udum* (Jord.). Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Xanthium spinosum* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Anagallis femina* Mill. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Scutellaria minor* Huds., *flore albo*. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Pinguicula lusitanica* L. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Amaranthus quitensis* H.B.K. Exmouth, waste ground (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Chenopodium rubrum* L. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Polygonum tomentosum* Schrank. Exmouth (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Salix repens* L., var. *S. ascendens* Sm. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Luzula multiflora* DC., var. *pallescent* (Hoppe). Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Eleocharis multicaulis* Sm. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Scirpus pauciflorus* Lightf. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Carex Ederi* Retz., var. *ædocarpa* And. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Gastridium ventricosum* Sch. & Th. Between Honiton and Kilmington (Mrs. Sandwith).  
*Koeleria gracilis* Pers., var. *britannica* Druce. Budleigh Salterton (Messrs. Green and Gardner).  
*Molinia cærulea* Moench, var. *robusta* (Prahl). Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson); var. *viridiflora* Lej. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
 See *Journ. Bot.* 1919, p. 180. (Rev. E. S. Marshall).

#### MOSSES.

The Moss Flora of Sidmouth and neighbourhood was fully dealt with by Mr. G. T. Harris in last year's volume of our *Transactions*. The following species have been collected by Dr. W. Watson, of Taunton, on Bewley Down, near the Somerset border, in the parish of Chardstock:—

- Sphagnum papillosum* Lindb., var. *normale* Warnstorf, forma *squarrosulum*.  
*Polytrichum commune* L.

*Aulacomnium palustre* Schwæg.  
*Philonotis fontana* Brid.  
*Amblystegium filicinum* De Not.  
*Hypnum stellatum* Schreb.  
*H. revolvens* Swartz.  
*H. intermedium* Lindb.  
*H. falcatum* Brid.

## HEPATIC.

*Aneura pinguis* Dum. Chardstock (Dr. W Watson).

## FRESHWATER ALGA.

*Stigonema ocellatum* (Dillw.) Thur. ; G. S. West, Algæ I, p. 23, fig. 15 ; A. & B., p. 45, fig. 34, c-e, p. 425 (a blue-green alga) ; G. T. Harris in *Trans. Devonsh. Ass.*, L., p. 562, 1918). Woodbury (Mr. Harris).

## LICHENS.

*Verrucaria aethiobola* Wahl., var. *acrotella* A.L.Sm. Chardstock (Dr W. Watson).  
*V. submersa* Schær. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).  
*Arthopyrenia fallax* Arn. Chardstock (Dr. W. Watson).

## MYCETOZOA.

*Badhamia nitens* Berk., var. *reticulata* G. Lister. Uplyme (Mr. A. and Miss Lister).  
*Physarum luteo-album* Lister. Uplyme (Miss G. Lister).  
*Hemitrichia abietina* Lister. Uplyme (Miss G. Lister).

## 6. TORQUAY BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Aquilegia vulgaris* L. Dunsford (Miss Peck).  
*Papaver Rhæas* L., var. *Pryorii* Druce. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).  
*P. Rhæas*, var. *strigosum* Boenn. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*P. Rhæas*, var. *caudatifolium*. Brixham (Mr. Druce).  
*P. Rhæas*., var. *Hoffmannianum* Kuntze. Brixham (Mr. Druce).  
*P. Rhæas* × *dubium*. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*P. dubium* L. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*P. Argemone* L. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).  
*Corydalis claviculata* DC. Dunsford (Miss Peck).  
*Reseda alba* L. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).  
*Viola odorata* L., var. *praecox* Greg. Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt).

- V. hirta* L., var. *hirsuta* Lange, forma *luteo-canescens* Greg. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
- V. hirta* L., var. *hirsuta* forma *imberbis* Greg. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
- V. Riviniana* Rchb., var. *diversa* Greg. Dunsford and Milber (Miss Peck).
- V. Riviniana* forma *minor* Murbeck. Ilsington (Miss H. E. Pratt).
- V. canina*  $\times$  *Riviniana*. Dunsford and Milber (Miss Peck).
- V. rupestris* Schmidt, var. *glabrescens* Murbeck, "very near to if not quite" (E. S. Gregory). Dunsford (Miss Peck). Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt).
- V. canina*  $\times$  *lactea* form, not the var. *intermedia* of Watson. Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- V. canina* L., var. *ericetorum* Rchb. Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- V. canina* L., var. *pusilla* Bab. Dawlish Warren (Messrs. Green and Gardner); and Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- V. lactea* Sm., var. *pumiliformis* Rouy & Fouc. Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt).
- V. lactea*  $\times$  *sylvestris*. Bovey Tracey (Miss Peck).
- V. lactea*  $\times$  *Riviniana*. Bovey Tracey and Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- Stellaria Dilleniana* Moench. Paignton (Miss Larter).
- S. graminea* L., with streaked petals owing to a smut fallen into them from the anthers. Lustleigh (Miss Larter).
- Sagina subulata* Presl. Lustleigh (Miss Larter), and Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- Moenchia erecta* Sm. Dunsford (Miss Peck).
- Malva rotundifolia* L. Paignton (Miss Larter).
- Trifolium suffocatum* L. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).
- Trigonella ornithopodioides* DC. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).
- Potentilla argentea* L. Haccombe-with-Combe (Miss Larter).
- Rosa mollissima* Willd., var. *sylvestris* (Lindl.). St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
- Cotoneaster microphyllus* Wall. St. Mary Church (Mr. Stratton).
- Oenothera odorata* Jacq. Dawlish West (Miss M. Cobbe). Compare *O. ammophila* Focke in the 8th Report (from the same locality).
- Sedum Telephium* L. Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Miss H. E. Pratt).
- Petroselinum segetum* Koch. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).
- Oenanthe Lachenalii* Gmel., var. *approximata* Koch. Dawlish (Mr. Druce).
- Bupleurum rotundifolium* L. Tormoham (Mr. Stratton).

*Cornus sanguinea* L., with long drooping racemes formed by the gall, *Oligotrophus Corni* Giraud. They had the appearance of ivory flowers depending from the stems. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).

*Senecio vulgaris* L., var. *radiatus* Koch. Teignmouth (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Silybum marianum* Gært. Dunsford (Miss Peck).

*Sonchus oleraceus* L., var. *lacerus* Wallr. Brixham (Lady Davy and Mr. Druce).

*Legousia hybrida* Delabr. Haccombe-with-Combe (Miss Larter).

*Verbascum Thapso-nigrum* Scheide; grown in a garden from seed taken from a wild station at St. Mary Church by Mr. R. Stenton (Miss Larter).

*V. Blattaria* L. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Linaria purpurea* Mill. Brixham (Mr. Druce).

*Saturcia Acinos* Scheele. Dunsford (Miss Peck), and South Tawton (Mr. Trethewy), and Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Nepeta hederacea* Trevis., galled with *Aulax glechomae* L.; galls the size of a large pea. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).

*Scutellaria galericulata* L. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Stachys ambigua* Sm. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Ballota nigra* L., var. *borealis* Schweig. or var. *membranacea* Druce. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).

*Marrubium vulgare* L. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Plantago lanceolata* L., var. *altissima* (L.) Paignton (Miss Larter).

*Carex Pairaei* F. Schultz. Dartmouth (Mr. Druce).

*C. helodes* Link. Dunsford (Miss Peck).

*Avena pubescens* Huds. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Koeleria cristata* Pers. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Poa bulbosa* L. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Sclerochloa procumbens* Beauv. Teignmouth (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Bachypodium pinnatum* Beauv. Brixham (Miss M. Cobbe).

*Demazeria loliacea* Nyman. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Ceterach officinarum* DC. Brixham (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

The following records of Mosses, Hepatics, and Lichens have all (unless otherwise stated) been contributed by Dr. W. Watson of Taunton :—

#### MOSSES.

*Dicranella heteromalla* Schp., var. *interrupta* B. & S. North Bovey.

*Ptychomitrium polyphyllum* Fürnr. Lustleigh.

- Hedwigia ciliata* Ehrh. Lustleigh.  
*Ulota Bruchii* Hornsch. Lustleigh.  
*U. crispa* Brid., var. *intermedia* Braithw. Lustleigh.  
*Bartramia pomiformis* Hedw., var. *crispa* B. & S. Lustleigh.  
*Neckera pumila* Hedw. Lustleigh.  
*Pterygophyllum lucens* Brid. Lustleigh.  
*Heterocladium heteropterum* B. & S. Lustleigh.  
*H. heteropterum*, var. *fallax* Milde. Manaton.  
*Brachythecium plumosum* B. & S. Lustleigh.  
*Hypnum exannulatum* Güm. Widecombe-in-the-Moor.  
*H. revolvens* Swartz. Widecombe-in-the-Moor.  
*H. falcatum* Brid. Widecombe-in-the-Moor.  
*H. falcatum*, var. *delicatulum* Dixon in the *Journal of Botany*,  
 1918, p. 360. North Bovey (Mr. G. T. Harris).  
*H. cupressiforme* L., var. *tectorum* Brid. Manaton.  
*H. molluscum* Hedw. Manaton.  
*H. ochraceum* Turn. North Bovey.  
*Hylocomium loreum* B. & S. Lustleigh and Widecombe-in-the-Moor.

## HEPATICS.

- Metzgeria furcata* Dum., var. *fruticulosa* Lindl. Manaton.  
*Haplozia crenulata* Dum. Widecombe-in-the-Moor.  
*H. sphærocarpa* Dum. Manaton.  
*Plagiochila asplenoides* Dum., vars. *minor* Lindenb. and *major*  
 Nees. Lustleigh.  
*Chiloscyphus polyanthus* Corda. Manaton.  
*Cephalozia bicuspidata* Dum., var. *conferta* Hüb. Bovey  
 Valley.  
*Scapania dentata* Dum., var. *ambigua* De Not. Lustleigh.  
*S. gracilis* Kaal. Manaton.  
*S. curta* Dum. Lustleigh.  
*Lejeunea cavifolia* Lindb. Lustleigh.

## LICHENS.

- Polychidium muscicolum* S. F. Gray. Manaton (with fruit)  
 and Ashburton.  
*Nephromium lusitanicum* Nyl., var. *hibernicum* Nyl. Manaton.  
*Peltigera scutata* Koerb. Lustleigh and Manaton.  
*Pannaria rubiginosa* Del., var. *conoplea* Koerb. Lustleigh,  
 Chagford, and Manaton.  
*Cetraria aculeata* Fr., f. *hispida* Cromb. Lustleigh.

- C. glauca* Ach., var. *fallax* Ach. Manaton.  
*Xanthoria lychnea* Fr., var. *ulophylla* (Nyl.). Ilslington.  
*Cladonia fimbriata* Fr., vars. *tubaeformis*, *subulata* f. *chordalis*,  
*subcornuta* f. *furcellata*, and *radiata*. Lustleigh, etc.  
*C. ochrochlora* Floerk. Lustleigh..  
*C. cervicornis* Schær. Ashburton.  
*C. squamosa* Hoffm., subsp. *denticollis* Hoffm., f. *squamosissima*.  
 Manaton.  
*C. subsquarrosa* Nyl., forms *aspera* and *tumida* Cromb. Man-  
 aton.  
*Racodium rupestre* Pers. Manaton.  
*Lecidea lithophiliza* Nyl. Manaton.  
*L. solediza* Nyl. Manaton.  
*L. rivulosa* Ach. Manaton, etc.  
*L. contigua* Fr., var. *flavicunda* Nyl. Manaton.  
*L. lithophila* Ach. and f. *ochracea* Nyl. Manaton.  
*Biatorina atropurpurea* Massal. Lustleigh.  
*Dermatocarpon aquaticum* A. Zahlbr. Manaton.

## FUNGI.

- Tricholoma imbricatum* Qué. Torquay (Mr. H. G. Peacock).  
*Psathyrella crenata* Gill. Torquay (Mr. H. G. Peacock).  
*Humaria Chateri* Sacc. Torquay (Miss Larter).

The following phenological note has been contributed by Miss Larter :—

On the 14th Nov., 1918, the following seven plants were found by me in flower, some of them unusual in flower at that time of year. *Ranunculus repens* L. (in great quantity); *Medicago lupulina* L.; *Anthyllis Vulneraria* L.; *Daucus Carota* L.; *Senecio Jacobæa* L.; *Picris echioides* L.; *Scabiosa Columbaria* L. On Christmas Day, *Geum urbanum* L. was flowering anew (with also one bud unopened), and *Ruscus aculeatus* L. On 3rd Dec., *Cardamine hirsuta* L. was fully in flower, and on 18th Jan., 1919, *Ranunculus Ficaria* L., the earliest dates at which I have seen these two out. *Conium maculatum* L. showed young flower-umbels on 31st Dec., 1918. On 22nd Feb., 1919, *Mercurialis perennis* L. was in full flower, and on 9th March *Saxifraga tridactylites* L., the latter in a sunny sheltered nook of a limestone wall. The flowers of the hybrid *Galium ochroleucum* Kit., which on the 9th July in this year were so abundant as to be quite a conspicuous

feature on a limestone hillside, had by the 29th of the month entirely disappeared, although those of one of the parents, *G. verum* L., were still out on the same rocky grass-covered slopes near the sea. (See the Fifth Report Bot. Comm. Devonshire Association, 1913).

#### 7. PLYMOUTH BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Viola* sp., "very near *V. arenicola* Chab." (Mrs. E. S. Gregory). Totnes (Miss Larter).

*Geranium versicolor* L. Dittisham (Miss Larter).

*Heracleum villosum* Fisch., natd. near Slapton (Mr. Druce).

*Hyoxyanthus niger* L. Slapton (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*Chenopodium rubrum* L., var. *blitoides* Wallr. Slapton Ley (Miss A. B. Cobbe).

*C. Bonus-Henricus* L. Berry Pomeroy (Miss Larter).

*Orchis prætermissa* Druce. Ivybridge (Hon. Mrs. Mildmay, teste Druce).

#### LICHEN.

*Peltigera scutata* Leight. Dittisham (Dr. W. Watson).

#### 8. TAVISTOCK BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

*Carduus nutans* L. Virginstowe, rare locally (Rev. H. H. Harvey).

*Melampyrum pratense* L., subsp. *M. vulgatum* Beauverd, var. *vulgatum* Beck, subvar. *digitatum*, f. *ovatum* Beauv. Bere Ferrers (Mr. Druce).

*M. pratense* L., subsp. *M. vulgatum* Beauv., var. *hians* Druce, f. *platyphyllum* Beauv. Bere Ferrers (Mr. Druce):

*Rhynchospora alba* Vahl. Whitchurch (Mr. A. W. Trethewy).

The following records of cryptogams have been contributed by Dr. W. Watson of Taunton :—

#### MOSESSES.

*Andreæa Rothii* Web. & Mohr, and var. *falcata* Lindb. Lydford.

*Cynodontium Bruntoni* B. & S. Lydford.

*Rhacomitrium heterostichum* Brid., var. *alopecurum* Hübner. Lydford.

*R. canescens* Brid., var. *ericetorum* B. & S. Lydford.

*Ptychomitrium polyphyllum* Fühner. Lydford.

*Hedwigia ciliata* Ehrh. Lydford.

*Barbula fallax* Hedw., var. *brevifolia* Schultz. Lydford.

- Encalypta streptocarpa* Hedw. Lydford.  
*Aulacomnium androgynum* Schwæg. Lydford.  
*Bryum alpinum* Huds. Lydford.  
*Heterocladium heteropterum* B. & S. Lydford.  
*Thuidium delicatulum* Mitt., var. *tamarisciforme*. Lydford.  
*Hycomium flagellare* B. & S. Lydford.  
*Hypnum cupressiforme* L., var. *tectorum* Brid. Lydford.

## HEPATICS.

- Pellia Fabbroniana* Raddi. Lydford.  
*Alicularia compressa* Nees, var. *rigida* Lindb. Lydford.  
*A. scalaris* Corda, var. *procerior* Schiffn. Lydford.  
*Cephaloziella byssacea* Warnst. Lydford.  
*Scapania umbrosa* Dum. Lydford.

## LICHENS.

- Cetraria aculeata* Fr., form *acanthella* Nyl. Lydford.  
*Parmelia saxatilis* Ach., v. *panniformis* Cromb., f. *albido-cinerea* Harm. Lydford.  
*P. omphalodes* Ach. and f. *cæsio-pruinosa*. Lydford.  
*Stereocaulon evolutum* Græwe. Lydford.  
*Cladonia gracilis* Willd., f. *spinulifera* Crombie and var. *aspera* Floerk. Lydford.  
*C. squamosa* Hoffm., var. *multibracteata* and var. *muricella* (= *C. asperella* Cromb.). Lydford.  
*C. coccifera* Willd., subsp. *pleurota* Crombie, f. *squamulosa*. Lydford.  
*C. Floerkeana* Fr., var. *carcata* Wainio and f. *trachypodes*. Lydford.  
*C. Floerkeana* Fr., var. *intermedia*. Lydford.  
*C. uncialis* Web., forms *adunca*, *spinosa*, and *biuncialis*. Lydford.



## FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**FOURTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. R. Burnet Morris, Mr. Northmore, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse—for the compilation of a Bibliography of the County of Devon.**

By R. BURNET MORRIS, M.A., LL.B. (Camb.), Hon. Sec. of the Committee.

(Read at Tiverton, 28rd July, 1919.)

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THE Report last year brought the work of the Committee down to 22nd June, 1918, when the total number of slips, which had been written, was estimated to be approximately 79,000.

During the year now under review the progress has been greater than in any previous year. Much, however, remains to be done before the Committee will be in a position to claim that it has finished its task of providing a reasonably complete Index to all that has been written about every part of Devon, by or about Devonians, and to the literature produced in the County.

The accessions during the year may be divided into three classes: (1) Notes on MSS. in the Public Record Office, (2) Notes on Parish Registers, and (3) Miscellaneous Notes.

(1) The Notes on MSS. in the Public Record Office have been made from the Calendars of State Papers (Domestic), a familiar series. The period covered has been from 1509 to 1671, contained in upwards of ninety books. The only satisfactory way to accomplish this work was to have these books at home and go through them in the quiet of the study. This was made possible by the lending facilities of the Devon and Exeter Institution, by the arrangements made by Mr. Woodhouse with the Plymouth Proprietary

Library, and by Mr. Tapley-Soper with the Exeter City Library. Such assistance is most gratefully acknowledged. These State Papers provide more interesting reading than is sometimes supposed. In them we read that, according to the Commission of July 28th, 1616, one of the objects of Raleigh's last Voyage was the conversion of the heathen. He was thus sent out as a Missionary more than thirty years before the establishment of the first Missionary Society in London (Townsend's *Manual of Dates*). We read of an incident in 1618 when John Prowse rode on horseback into Brixham church during service and offered to have his horse christened. We read of the adventures of John Nutt, the Lymptone pirate in 1623, and we find a letter written by Bishop Joseph Hall to Archbishop Laud in 1638, which, in addition to the two well-known tracts, gives yet another contemporary account of the accident in Widecombe church. Again, we read of a complaint made by the good people of Tiverton in 1654 against their member of Parliament because (among other offences) he was present at a bowling match until midnight, having three lanterns, and was then sitting drinking and card-playing until four in the morning.

(2) Passing now to the second heading of accessions during the year, "Notes on Parish Registers," it may be recorded that notes have been made with reference to the Register Books of all those churches in the Deaneries of Aylesbeare, Christianity, Kenn, and Ottery, which were keeping registers before civil registration began, on 1st July, 1837. In addition to these the Registers of a few churches in other Deaneries have been noted. Including the churches referred to last year, the Register Books of 105 churches have now been reported upon. Of these the Register Books of 94 churches have been inspected and 1261 of these books have been seen, in addition to many books of churchwarden's accounts and other MSS. In six cases information has been supplied by the clergy, and the books have not been inspected; in four cases use has been made of the publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, and in one case the Parish Register Society has been relied upon.

An interesting feature in connection with Registers has been the discovery of several Indexes of Names. In particular, attention should be called to those at Ashcombe, Dawlish (in part), Kenton, Mamhead and Powderham

made by the late Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, in MS. and to that at Lypmstone made by Dr. Gordon Browne, in type-script. All of these are lexicographically arranged, with a separate alphabet for Baptisms and for Burials, and sometimes two for Marriages.

It only remains to express very warm thanks to the clergy for the trouble which they have taken in order that the members of the Devonshire Association might have an account, as accurate as possible, of the Parish Registers of the County as they are to-day.

(3) The third Heading of the accessions for the year is "Miscellaneous Notes." These include Devon items from the additional MSS. and the additional charters added to the British Museum Collection from 1882-1910, Miscellaneous Tracts at the Devon and Exeter Institution, (Vols. XC-CXLIX), Musical compositions, kindly supplied (on request) by Dr. H. J. Edwards, Mr. Caleb Simper, Dr. Ferris Tozer, Dr. D. J. Wood, and Rev. H. St. J. E. Wrenford; Works of M. Coverdale (Bishop of Exeter), more than 150 slips, including the rare folio Bible of 1537 and the rare New Testaments, Antwerp 1538, 1539, most obligingly produced by the authorities at the Baptist College at Bristol and inspected and reported upon by Mr. Northmore; Execution Broadside from the Brushfield collections kindly lent by the present owner, Mr. H. Stone of Topsham, who has supplied useful information on other matters; Devon items from the Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for advance of Money, 1642-1656 and from the Calendar of Documents of France (A.D. 918-1206;); List of Devon books (upwards of 100) containing Subscribers' Lists, especially valuable owing to the fact that there was no complete directory of the County before 1850.

In addition to the slips which he is writing with reference to Acts of Parliament, Mr. Woodhouse is undertaking the collation of Devon books at the Plymouth Proprietary Library. Volunteers for similar work at the North Devon Athenæum, Exeter City Library, and British Museum are very much wanted.

It is desired to thank the following for their help:—Mr. L. St. G. Byne (conchology); Rev. W. H. Carter (Coverdale note); Rev. J. F. Chanter (Titles of works of Edmund Bishop, the liturgiologist; some other scarce books); Lord Coleridge (production of the cartulary of

Ottertton Priory); Rev. the Hon. H. H. Courtenay (Star-cross Club); Mr. Haslehurst Greaves (loan of the Catalogue of the North Devon Athenæum); Mr. J. T. Marshall of Jersey, (conchology); Rev. C. F. Metcalfe of Berrow (Ottery publications); Rev. J. W. Metcalfe (entomology); Mr. A. Rippon of Topsham (Science Notes); Mr. H. G. Sumner of Barnstaple (MS. Epitaphs of Devon); Mr. Hugh R. Watkin (American books); Mr. R. Webber of New Rochelle, U.S.A. (Publications of the Prince Society of Boston, Mass.).

The total number of written slips in the collection on 22nd June, 1919, was estimated to be approximately 105,000 divided among Author Catalogue, Index of Places, and Index of Subjects.

The Hon. Sec. of the Committee will be pleased to show the Collection (by appointment) to members of the Devonshire Association or to make searches in it on their behalf, thus throwing open the information contained, at once. A post card should be sent to him at Belair, Exmouth, and to prevent misapprehension he wishes to state clearly that no fee whatever will be payable. It is hoped that the Collection is now large enough to be of use to all who are interested in the Science, Literature, or Art of the County of Devon.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of  
Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, and Mr. R.  
Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and  
tabulate trustworthy and comparable Observations on  
the climate of Devon.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

THE following errata occur in the thirty-sixth report on page 240 : in the second line for " 1 in  $\frac{1}{4}$  " read " 1 in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ," and in the fourteenth line the last word, instead of being " inches," should be " feet."

We regret to record the death of Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley, B.A., J.P., of Oaklands, Okehampton, who for many years had contributed to our reports.

On the whole the weather of year 1918 was a little wetter, a little warmer and a little sunnier than the average, the excess in each case being but slight. But this approach to the normal is only arrived at by averaging some marked extremes. Thus the rainfall of September was 166% in excess of the normal, while that of October was 43% below the normal. The sunshine of June was 27% in excess, that of February was 27% deficient. The mean temperature of February was  $3.8^{\circ}$  in excess, that of September was  $3.3^{\circ}$  deficient. In a yet shorter period the early part of January presented hard winter conditions, the later part was a mild spring season, yet the balance was so exact that both temperature and sunshine for the month as a whole were strictly normal. So much for the danger attending arithmetic means when the extremes are not stated.

January was on the whole wet, with snow and low temperature in the early part of the month. The wettest

day at most stations was the 15th, at some the 16th, and at others the 18th or 19th. This wet succession of days corresponded with the sudden rise in temperature, a rise so absolutely maintained that at Sheepstor no frost was recorded after the 17th of the month.

Comparatively high temperature continued to prevail throughout February, the mean being  $3.8^{\circ}$  above the normal at Ashburton. This is an unusual excess.

The rainfall was below the average, and the sunshine was deficient by a greater percentage. Again indicating that dry weather in winter and spring is frequently dull.

March was dry and warm with a slight excess of sunshine. April was cold; the rainfall and sunshine were both slightly below the normal. Rousdon reports a thunderstorm over the Channel on the 11th, and a sharp thunderstorm with vivid lightning and heavy rain on the 25th. From April the 9th to May 3rd the wind at Rousdon was continuously between north, east, and south, an unusual prevalence of easterly wind, the accompanying low temperature lasting until the early days of May. Following this the rest of the month of May was warm, dry, and sunny.

June was dry, a little colder than usual, the nights especially being cold. The sunshine was 27% in excess of the normal. At Rousdon on June 30th the air was remarkably dry, there being  $12^{\circ}$  difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometer readings. Fine weather continued through the first week in July. At Rousdon July 1st was the hottest day since August 10th, 1916, the maximum thermometer reading  $76.1^{\circ}$ . After the first week there was a complete change, so that the month's record stands, distinctly wet and cold, but with more than normal sunshine. August was dry, slightly warmer than the normal, slightly deficient in sunshine. September was very wet, very cold, very windy, distinctly dull. There was rain on 29 days at several stations, and at a few stations it rained on every day of the month—a very unusual record. At Rousdon the September rainfall has only once in 35 years been equalled. At most stations the 29th was the wettest day. At Thornworthy 1.84 inches fell, and by a nice coincidence the same small party that observed the thunderstorm of 14th August, 1917, chose the 29th October, 1918, to walk across from Berrydown to Thornworthy, an unintentional devotion to duty on the part of two members of your Committee. With October there

came a welcome change, the month although cold and very dull was distinctly dry, but a few days in the first week were very stormy. The warmest day at Rousdon was the 6th, but the shade maximum was only  $59^{\circ}$ . November rainfall was practically normal, temperature low, but sunshine in excess. A brilliant aurora was observed at Rousdon on the 29th November, fine pink and white streamers.

December was wet, very mild and very dull. At Rousdon the maximum thermometer registered over  $50^{\circ}$  in the shade on the first fifteen days. Many stations recorded rain on 30 days.

The highest recorded temperature was  $82.3^{\circ}$ , at Benton, Teignmouth, in July; and the lowest was  $11.0^{\circ}$  at Coplestone House in January. Torrington recorded  $14.0^{\circ}$  in the same month.

The following table gives a comparison of the weather of 1918 with the average. The rainfall is based on the Druid record, and compared with the forty years ending 31st December, 1905. Temperature is also based on the Druid record, the period for average being twenty-four years to end of 1918. Sunshine comparisons are founded on the Rousdon record, the period for average being the first thirty-five years.

*The weather of 1918 compared with average conditions.*

	Rain %.	Temperature Degrees.	Sunshine %.
January . . .	120 ...	$\pm 0.0$ ...	100
February . . .	74 ...	$+ 3.8$ ...	73
March . . .	51 ...	$+ 1.3$ ...	107
April . . .	91 ...	$- 1.6$ ...	93
May . . .	47 ...	$+ 2.0$ ...	120
June . . .	60 ...	$- 0.5$ ...	127
July . . .	172 ...	$- 1.4$ ...	111
August . . .	71 ...	$+ 0.3$ ...	93
September . . .	266 ...	$- 3.3$ ...	89
October . . .	57 ...	$- 1.7$ ...	79
November . . .	98 ...	$- 1.2$ ...	116
December . . .	130 ...	$+ 3.6$ ...	77
Whole year . . .	105 ...	$+ 0.2$ ...	102

The best thanks of the Association are due to the observers, whose continued kindness your Committee gratefully acknowledges.

*Arlington Court.*—It should be noted that the temperature at 9 a.m. is read in the open at this station and not in the screen.

*Badworthy.*—This is a new station for which we are indebted to Mr. T. W. Latham.

The stations are as follows :—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Arlington Court (N. Devon)	613 ...	Miss Chichester.
Ashburton (Druid)	584 ...	J. S. Amery, J.P.
Ashwater (Rectory)	— ...	Rev. G. D. Melhuish, M.A.
Barnstaple (Athenæum)	25 ...	Haslehurst Greaves.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh).	124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Coplestone House .	315 ...	Miss M. Pope.
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352 ...	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Cullompton . . .	202 ...	Murray T. Foster, F.R.MET.SOC.
Devil's Tor (near Beardown		
* Man) (monthly)	1785 ...	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter		
Institution)	155 ...	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Exmouth Observatory .	12 ...	Samuel Hutton.
Holne . . . . .	620 ...	L. Frost.
Huccaby . . . . .	900 ...	Major H. H. Joll, R.F.A.
Ilfracombe . . . . .	20 ...	O. Prouse, A.M.INST.C.E.
Leusdon (Vicarage)	900 ...	Rev. A. A. Woolcombe.
Lynmouth (Rock House)	22 ...	T. H. Mead-Briggs.
Plymouth Observatory .	116 ...	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.INST.C.E., F.R.MET.SOC.
Plymouth Watershed :—		
Head Weir (Plymouth		
Reservoir)	720	} Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Siward's Cross (monthly)	1200	
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359 ...	H. W. Shrimpton.
Roborough Reservoir .	548 ...	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Rousdon . . . . .	516 ...	C. Grover, observer for Lady Peek.
Salcombe . . . . .	39 ...	The Meteorological Office.
Sidmouth (Sidmount)	186 ...	Miss Constance M. Radford
South Brent (Great Aish)	500 ...	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
South Brent (Badworthy)	550 ...	T. W. Latham.
South Molton . . .	450 ...	Fred. Day, F.R.G.S.
Tavistock (Reservoir) .	457 ...	W. J. Monk.
Teignmouth Observatory	20 ...	G. Rossiter.
Teignmouth (Benton)	320 ...	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Thornworthy . . .	1150 ...	H. B. Varwell, J.P.
Torquay Observatory .	12 ...	Frederick March, F.R.MET.SOC.



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STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Torquay Watershed :—		
Kennick . . .	836	} S. C. Chapman, M.INST.C.E.
Laployd . . .	1041	
Mardon . . .	836	
Torrington, Great (Enfield) .	336 ...	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) .	185 ...	Charles Barran, J.P.
Woolacombe (N. Devon) .	60 ...	R. W. Hansford, for Miss Chichester.

## JANUARY, 1918.

	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.
Arlington Court.	6.19	1.55	18	18	39.4	35.2	44.3	39.7	20.0	53.0	...	...	...
Ashbur't'n(Druid)	6.86	1.81	18	18	39.9	36.5	45.9	41.2	23.0	54.0	91	4.8	...
Ashwater . . .	6.04	1.50	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple . .	4.79	1.22	15	22	42.0	36.4	46.6	41.5	18.0	56.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston . .	5.12	1.20	18	22	39.5	35.4	45.4	40.4	19.0	53.0	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	5.12	1.74	15	17	37.3	32.3	45.1	38.7	11.0	56.0	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton . .	5.44	1.60	15	17	39.5	35.2	45.9	40.6	17.0	56.0	91	8.2	57.2 14
Devil's Tor . .	6.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . . . .	3.89	1.02	15	16	41.0	37.0	45.3	41.1	22.5	57.0	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	3.40	1.06	15	17	...	37.0	46.1	41.6	22.0	53.0	...	...	71.0
Holne . . . .	8.02	2.22	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . . .	5.83	1.35	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe . .	4.71	.83	15	17	...	35.2	42.3	38.8	28.1	54.8	...	...	51.6
Leusdon . . .	7.39	2.02	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth . . .	5.78	1.55	15	19	...	38.2	46.0	42.1	24.0	55.0	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	3.86	.93	16	21	42.8	39.0	36.9	42.9	23.1	54.2	91	7.8	75.0 11
Plymouth Wtshd.													
Head Weir . .	5.91	1.39	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	6.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown . .	10.17	2.10	18	20	37.4	25.2	41.8	33.5	20.0	50.0	...	8.0	...
Roborough . .													
(S. Devon)	4.94	1.26	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rensdon . . .	3.92	1.57	15	18	...	35.3	43.5	39.4	21.0	50.0	...	...	67.8 14
Salcombe . . .	3.70	1.02	16	18	...	37.7	47.4	42.6	26.0	55.0	...	...	80.0
Sidmouth . . .	4.10	1.30	15	19	40.2	36.6	45.3	41.0	22.0	52.0	91	8.1	59.2 12
South Brent . .	6.67	1.56	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent . .													
Badworthy . .	7.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton . .	5.75	1.86	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock . . .	5.88	1.42	18	23	41.6	36.8	46.0	41.4	20.0	53.0	90	7.0	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.88	1.00	18	16	41.3	36.7	47.4	42.1	22.4	57.0	85	6.6	67.4 10
Teignmouth . .													
(Benton)	3.35	.83	15	19	41.1	36.0	46.3	41.1	21.8	55.9	86	7.8	...
Thornworthy . .	10.22	2.31	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	3.16	.71	15	19	42.4	38.3	47.0	42.7	34.6	54.5	87	7.0	75.3 12
Torquay Wtshd.													
Kennick . . .	4.76	1.15	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . . .	5.55	1.32	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . . .	4.47	1.03	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terrington . .	5.45	1.26	15	19	...	...	...	...	14.0	49.0	...	...	...
Tetnes . . . .													
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.46	1.11	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe . .	4.51	1.04	15	17	43.0	40.0	48.0	44.0	28.0	55.0	82	7.0	65.2 12

## FEBRUARY, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	5.12	1.26	6	21	43.2	40.1	47.9	44.0	32.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburton (Druid)	3.48	.54	3	18	44.7	41.1	48.8	44.9	32.0	56.0	87	7.4	...	...
Ashwater	3.50	.47	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	2.43	.50	6	19	46.8	41.6	50.0	45.8	29.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	3.30	.65	1	21	44.5	40.9	49.8	45.3	27.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Copplestone Ho.	1.84	.25	27	17	39.2	38.4	50.6	44.5	25.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	6.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	1.82	.19	1	19	44.8	39.9	50.4	45.2	25.0	59.0	87	7.7	46.2	11
Devil's Tor	6.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	1.49	.23	8	16	46.5	41.2	50.9	46.0	28.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	0.60	.12	3	11	...	42.4	50.3	46.4	31.0	56.0	...	...	54.9	...
Holne	4.72	.72	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	2.80	.78	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe.	2.50	.51	12	12	...	40.1	51.5	45.8	35.0	55.0	...	...	36.4	...
Leusdon	4.36	.70	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth.	3.15	.95	8	20	...	46.1	49.0	47.5	33.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.32	.33	1	17	47.4	43.6	50.2	46.8	32.1	56.7	89	8.1	51.2	10
Plymouth Wtrshd.														
Head Weir	5.54	.75	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	5.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown.	8.48	1.25	2	21	41.0	38.5	44.7	41.6	34.0	49.0	...	8.9	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	3.98	.61	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	1.71	.36	8	16	...	40.5	47.1	43.8	32.0	55.0	...	...	64.7	9
Salcombe	1.90	.28	24	14	...	42.3	50.0	46.2	29.0	55.0	...	...	54.0	...
Sidmouth.	1.51	.25	1	15	45.9	42.2	49.6	45.9	22.1	56.8	88	8.1	58.4	9
South Brent	5.06	.81	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent														
Badworthy	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	3.39	.71	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	4.13	.78	2	20	45.4	41.1	48.3	44.8	29.0	54.0	92	9.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.30	.25	1	13	46.6	42.4	50.8	46.6	28.0	57.1	88	6.9	51.0	8
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	0.97	.18	1	13	45.9	41.5	49.5	45.5	32.2	56.9	86	...	...	...
Thornworthy	6.31	.71	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.41	.21	1	15	47.2	43.4	50.5	47.0	31.8	58.2	87	7.5	53.0	6
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick.	2.18	.35	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployn.	2.84	.40	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	1.93	.38	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.48	.67	6	18	...	...	...	...	25.0	50.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.46	.60	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.32	.51	6	19	46.5	44.0	50.0	47.0	35.0	55.0	88	8.0	40.6	16

## MARCH, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Arlington Court.	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashbur't'n(Druid)	2.57	.72	31	10	43.8	36.1	49.1	47.6	28.0	68.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashwater .	2.05	.47	28	12	44.0	38.8	50.6	44.7	28.0	65.0	81	6.7	...	...	...	
Barnstaple .	1.94	.48	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bere Alston .	1.50	.39	30	12	44.7	36.8	50.6	43.7	28.0	68.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bere Alston .	2.31	.37	29	14	42.3	36.5	50.8	43.7	27.0	63.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Copplestone Ho.	1.40	.33	30	12	41.3	34.8	51.1	42.9	25.0	63.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowsic Valley	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cullompton .	1.82	.42	30	15	43.3	36.3	52.3	44.3	28.0	70.0	84	7.0	130.5	4	...	
Devil's Tor	2.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exeter .	1.15	.31	30	10	44.4	38.0	51.0	44.5	31.0	62.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Exmouth Obs.	1.00	.24	30	15	...	38.5	50.4	44.5	31.0	59.0	...	...	132.1	...	...	
Holne .	2.97	.54	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huccaby .	2.08	.48	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilfracombe .	2.99	.89	31	7	...	42.1	51.6	46.9	35.0	60.0	...	...	118.1	...	...	
Leusdon .	2.31	.43	27	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lynmouth .	2.44	.74	30	11	...	38.5	47.2	42.9	30.0	55.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Obs.	2.28	.45	18	12	45.6	39.9	50.4	45.1	30.1	65.0	85	6.7	135.4	2	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.																
Head Weir	3.67	.59	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Siward's Cross.	3.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Princetown	3.00	1.00	29	12	40.0	34.8	46.4	40.6	25.0	65.0	...	7.6	...	...	...	
Boborough																
(S. Devon)	2.84	.48	29	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rousdon .	1.86	.58	30	12	...	37.2	48.3	42.8	28.0	61.0	...	...	139.4	3	...	
Salcombe .	2.60	.63	30	11	...	39.2	50.5	44.9	31.0	60.0	...	...	144.2	...	...	
Sidmouth .	1.60	.37	5	11	43.9	38.6	49.8	44.2	29.4	59.9	85	7.6	139.7	5	...	
South Brent	3.64	.53	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Brent																
Badworthy	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Molton	2.40	.64	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavistock	2.74	.36	18	11	44.7	37.9	50.3	44.1	28.0	68.0	84	7.0	...	...	...	
Teignmouth Obs.	1.30	.27	30	12	43.4	39.1	50.1	44.6	32.0	61.5	85	7.2	9.4	5	...	
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	1.17	.30	30	13	43.7	37.3	50.6	43.9	28.5	64.2	85	...	...	...	...	
Thornworthy	3.59	1.19	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torquay Obs.	1.49	.30	30	14	45.0	40.4	51.2	45.8	33.1	61.9	83	7.0	145.6	4	...	
Torquay Wtshd.																
Kennick .	1.37	.38	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laployd .	1.62	.35	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mardon .	1.22	.30	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torrington	1.77	.37	30	11	...	...	...	...	22.0	59.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.11	.45	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woolacombe .	1.73	.36	30	11	44.5	40.0	50.0	45.0	30.0	64.0	83	5.0	146.4	4	...	

APRIL, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Arlington Court.	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Asburt'n (Druid).	3.02	1.15	16	12	48.2	37.2	51.2	44.2	30.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
Ashwater .	2.92	1.05	3	15	47.2	40.0	53.3	46.6	31.0	67.0	77	5.9	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.01	.79	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.60	.74	16	14	47.0	36.9	52.2	44.5	29.0	69.0	...	...	...	...
Copplestone Ho.	1.55	.24	10	16	46.6	38.5	54.7	46.6	29.0	65.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	2.07	.51	16	15	45.6	34.9	54.4	44.6	28.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor .	2.10	.63	16	15	46.6	38.0	54.2	46.1	29.0	68.0	80	7.2	130.0	7
Exeter .	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	1.96	.40	15	15	47.0	39.9	54.1	47.0	32.0	66.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	1.80	.28	3	14	...	40.3	52.2	46.3	33.0	63.0	...	...	153.9	...
Huccaby .	2.98	1.02	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.15	1.00	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leusdon .	1.24	.31	19	7	...	40.3	52.0	46.2	36.0	62.0	...	...	123.9	...
Lynmouth .	2.09	.36	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.59	1.00	16	16	...	41.0	49.1	45.1	40.0	63.0	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	1.41	.30	3	14	49.5	40.9	53.1	46.9	32.2	61.9	75	6.1	164.8	3
Head Weir .														
Siward's Cross.	1.88	.40	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough .	3.27	.62	6	14	42.8	36.6	48.3	42.4	28.0	63.0	...	6.9	...	...
(S. Devon)														
Rousdon .	1.45	.28	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salcombe .	1.82	.33	10	17	...	38.1	51.2	44.7	28.0	65.0	...	...	160.0	4
Sidmouth .	1.40	.31	3	12	...	39.4	53.9	46.7	32.0	64.0	...	...	192.0	...
South Brent .	1.71	.27	3	16	46.8	39.5	52.5	46.0	30.0	66.3	79	7.1	143.9	4
South Brent .	2.25	.77	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badworthy .														
South Molton .	2.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.42	.80	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.86	.32	30	16	44.7	38.9	53.1	46.0	28.0	66.0	79	6.0	...	...
Teignmouth .	1.81	.41	10	12	45.5	40.9	53.0	47.0	33.0	62.8	81	5.7	159.4	4
(Benton)														
Thornworthy .	2.13	.44	10	16	45.5	39.2	52.3	45.7	30.5	64.4	79	6.0	...	...
Torquay Obs.	3.44	.70	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtshd.	1.60	.41	3	18	48.0	42.2	53.4	47.8	32.1	64.5	78	5.5	171.3	5
Kennick .														
Laployd .	3.08	1.05	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	3.04	.91	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.64	1.00	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	2.05	.50	16	14	...	...	...	...	26.0	64.0	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)														
Woolacombe .	1.83	.42	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.26	.96	16	13	46.1	42.0	53.0	48.0	36.0	65.0	77	5.0	156.5	4

MAY, 1918

STATION.	RAI		Total	Depth.	ins.	ins.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.
Arlington Court.	2.12	.91	22	9	61.1	46.4	62.3	54.4	36.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	1.26	.41	5	10	57.3	47.8	63.0	55.2	41.0	74.0	71	4.9	...	...	...	...
Ashwater .	1.12	.29	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.64	.85	22	10	56.9	44.8	62.7	53.8	34.0	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.05	.28	12	14	56.4	46.3	65.5	55.9	39.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	1.38	.45	13	11	58.5	47.2	67.7	57.4	37.0	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.43	.25	12	12	53.7	45.2	67.1	56.2	38.0	80.0	71	5.6	234.5	2	...	...
Devil's Tor .	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.18	.31	5	11	58.4	48.1	65.5	56.8	43.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	1.00	.28	5	9	...	47.8	61.3	54.6	42.0	70.0	...	...	255.1	...	...	...
Holne .	1.45	.46	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.63	.50	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.72	.43	25	17	...	45.1	59.2	52.2	54.0	76.5	...	...	230.0	...	...	...
Leusdon .	1.21	.38	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	1.27	.26	22	11	...	48.1	60.0	54.0	40.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	0.84	.34	12	11	57.6	48.9	61.7	55.3	43.8	76.0	77	6.0	248.0	2	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	2.00	.44	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.44	.60	12	12	53.9	42.0	60.0	51.0	37.0	76.0	...	6.2	...	...	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(8. Devon)	1.46	.35	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.68	.46	12	11	...	47.1	61.0	54.1	41.0	69.0	...	...	260.6	4	...	...
Salcombe .	1.40	.59	12	9	...	46.0	63.5	54.8	41.0	71.0	...	...	251.1	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	1.61	.39	12	11	57.4	47.1	62.0	54.6	41.8	69.6	74	6.3	242.7	3	...	...
South Brent	1.67	.56	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badworthy .	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	3.16	1.95	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	1.29	.24	22	12	57.4	46.3	63.7	54.0	40.0	77.0	77	6.0	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.53	.60	5	12	55.1	48.5	62.0	55.3	43.4	70.3	77	4.7	248.0	3	...	...
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	1.23	.50	5	11	56.3	47.7	62.1	54.9	42.1	70.6	74	6.3	...	...	...	...
Thornworthy .	1.53	.46	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.28	.50	5	12	57.4	49.3	63.0	56.2	43.0	71.3	72	5.0	257.9	3	...	...
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	1.47	.49	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploayd .	1.35	.60	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.36	.52	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	0.85	.31	25	11	...	...	...	...	34.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.37	.48	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.40	.45	25	9	54.5	49.0	61.0	55.0	43.0	76.0	80	5.0	223.3	3	...	...

JUNE, 1918.

	GEN.		REMES.		Maximum.		Humidity, 9 a.m.		Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).		Sunshine.		Sunless Days.	
	ins.	ins.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Arlington Court.	1.93	.60	18	13	62.3	46.1	62.3	54.2	40.0	78.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	1.70	1.02	18	8	60.0	48.7	66.3	57.5	41.0	75.0	68	4.6	...	...
Ashwater .	2.05	.63	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.04	.29	18	13	58.6	45.5	62.7	54.1	36.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.76	.79	18	11	58.3	45.4	67.4	56.4	38.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	0.90	.32	18	10	61.3	44.0	70.9	57.4	36.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	2.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.11	.68	18	9	60.9	44.5	68.7	56.6	36.0	82.0	67	6.1	253.3	2
Devil's Tor	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.82	.46	18	7	61.1	50.6	68.2	59.4	45.5	79.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	0.51	.06	18	5	...	49.5	64.6	57.1	43.0	73.0	...	...	243.0	...
Holne .	2.12	1.45	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	2.23	1.15	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.29	.51	17	8	...	52.3	61.4	56.9	47.0	70.0	...	...	266.3	...
Leusdon .	2.36	1.16	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	1.28	.68	18	11	...	49.1	61.0	55.1	41.0	72.0	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.07	.67	18	10	60.2	49.4	64.7	57.0	43.2	74.2	70	6.0	275.0	2
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	2.76	1.20	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	2.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	3.97	.78	9	10	54.3	46.0	59.8	52.9	39.0	76.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)														
Rousdon .	1.92	.94	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.02	.64	18	8	...	47.1	63.0	55.1	40.0	73.0	...	...	268.6	0
Salcombe .	1.00	.63	18	9	...	47.1	66.2	56.7	42.0	75.0	...	...	297.9	...
Sidmouth .	1.08	.60	18	9	59.8	47.9	65.2	56.6	40.5	72.6	70	6.1	262.2	1
South Brent	1.82	1.08	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent														
Badworthy	2.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	1.79	.71	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.35	.97	18	16	59.0	45.8	65.0	55.4	38.0	79.0	78	6.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.04	.80	18	6	58.5	49.9	66.6	58.3	43.5	74.0	72	3.8	284.8	2
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	0.75	.60	18	7	60.3	48.4	64.7	56.5	40.5	75.2	66	...	...	...
Thornworthy	2.56	1.00	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	0.91	.58	18	9	60.6	50.9	66.2	58.6	45.3	78.2	65	5.0	285.3	1
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	1.10	.75	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.22	.77	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.14	.80	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington.	1.40	.62	18	12	...	...	...	...	35.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.30	.90	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	1.22	.55	18	10	56.5	51.0	62.0	56.5	46.0	75.0	82	5.0	249.9	1

JULY, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Arlington Court.	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburt'n (Druid)	5.94	1.17			63.3	54.7	65.3	60.0	44.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Ashwater .	5.33	.67			62.2	53.6	67.4	60.5	46.0	77.0	72	5.8	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.12	.83			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	4.42	.99			61.7	51.0	65.6	58.3	44.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	4.67	1.81			61.9	51.7	70.4	61.1	44.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	3.72	.66			67.0	49.2	73.7	61.4	43.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	5.05	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor .	4.33	.83			63.3	51.1	71.1	61.1	43.0	81.0	73	6.2	210.4	3
Exeter .	5.10	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	4.32	.90			62.9	54.9	71.4	63.1	49.5	78.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	4.20	.59			...	54.8	68.2	61.5	49.0	76.0	...	...	243.0	...
Huccaby .	5.64	1.25			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.34	.71			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leusdon .	3.67	.59			...	59.0	64.9	62.0	51.5	78.0	...	...	261.3	...
Lynmouth .	5.14	1.31			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	4.63	.84			...	54.0	63.1	58.6	48.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	3.46	.90			62.8	55.2	66.9	61.1	49.6	76.7	77	6.2	244.1	4
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	5.51	1.44			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	5.75	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.39	1.95			61.9	50.0	62.0	56.0	44.0	73.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough .														
(S. Devon)	4.88	1.48			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	4.92	.88			...	52.5	65.3	58.9	47.0	76.1	...	...	235.9	4
Salcombe .	3.50	.55			...	52.3	69.4	60.9	46.0	76.0	...	...	278.1	...
Sidmouth .	4.89	1.00			61.9	53.5	67.0	60.3	47.7	77.4	76	6.7	217.3	3
South Brent .	6.43	1.32			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .														
(Badworthy)	8.51	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	5.32	.85			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	4.89	1.72			61.8	52.2	67.1	59.7	45.0	77.0	84	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.64	.75			61.3	55.1	69.0	62.0	48.5	78.6	79	5.1	252.2	2
Teignmouth .														
(Benton)	4.17	.93			61.0	53.8	69.3	61.5	47.0	82.3	80	6.2	...	...
Thornworthy .	5.39	.81			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	4.44	.84			62.7	55.7	68.5	62.1	50.3	77.8	74	5.0	265.2	3
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	3.75	.95			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laplovd .	3.89	.81			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	3.66	.71			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	5.96	.92			...	...	...	...	39.0	76.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes .														
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.85	.61			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.79	.82			60.3	55.0	66.0	61.0	47.0	77.0	83	6.0	231.6	2



AUGUST, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.							Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Arlington Court.	5.91	1.50	1	17	63.0	52.2	65.2	58.7	45.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbart'n (Druid)	2.99	1.05	5	11	62.5	54.4	68.4	61.4	49.0	79.0	79	5.5	...	...	...
Ashwater .	3.79	.80	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.78	1.57	1	17	61.8	52.9	65.3	59.1	42.0	78.0	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	3.01	.57	5	16	61.9	53.2	69.2	61.2	44.0	76.0	...	...	...	...	...
Copplestone Ho.	3.16	1.04	5	16	62.3	51.7	73.9	62.8	41.0	81.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	4.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.37	1.26	1	14	62.3	52.6	70.3	61.5	42.0	80.0	80	7.5	164.6	2	...
Devil's Tor	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.10	.92	1	9	62.5	55.2	70.5	62.8	47.0	78.5	...	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	2.50	.79	1	9	...	55.7	67.8	61.8	49.0	74.0	...	...	198.1	...	...
Holne	3.48	1.20	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	3.19	.97	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	2.63	1.24	1	9	...	57.9	65.1	61.5	52.0	80.0	...	...	150.4	...	...
Leusdon .	3.23	1.08	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.23	1.32	1	15	...	55.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	78.0	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.15	.63	25	21	63.0	56.2	67.3	63.2	45.0	75.0	77	7.7	171.1	3	...
Plymouth Wtshd.															
Head Weir	3.76	.67	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	3.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	5.78	1.88	5	17	61.7	51.0	63.3	57.1	46.0	73.0	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	2.92	.71	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.30	.69	11	...	...	53.1	65.0	59.1	47.0	72.6	...	...	184.4	2	...
Salcombe .	2.00	.67	26	12	...	53.2	68.1	60.7	45.0	75.0	...	...	204.0	...	...
Sidmouth .	2.77	1.22	1	12	62.0	54.3	66.8	60.6	45.8	73.5	81	6.7	181.3	3	...
South Brent	3.66	.97	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent															
(Badworthy)	3.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	4.75	1.43	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	3.22	1.08	5	19	60.9	53.3	66.9	60.1	45.0	76.0	85	8.0	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.90	.75	1	8	61.1	56.1	69.5	62.8	50.0	77.0	83	5.5	205.7	2	...
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	2.07	.75	1	13	60.6	54.4	68.7	61.5	48.5	77.1	81	6.5	...	...	...
Thornworthy	4.06	1.35	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.21	.71	25	15	62.6	56.7	69.4	63.1	51.1	77.8	77	6.5	213.7	2	...
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick .	2.58	.89	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.53	.92	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.70	.80	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terrington	3.15	.99	25	15	...	...	...	...	39.0	73.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.11	.70	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.72	1.30	1	15	60.8	57.0	66.0	62.0	52.0	80.0	84	7.0	137.5	3	...

## SEPTEMBER, 1918.

STATION.	RAI													Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	(														
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Arlington Court.	13.40	1.63	29	28	55.3	48.8	58.3	53.5	38.0	68.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashbur'tn(Druid)	10.92	1.69	29	28	55.7	49.0	59.7	54.3	40.0	68.0	75	6.5	...	...	...	
Ashwater . . .	8.95	1.67	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barnstaple . .	8.86	1.23	29	30	56.9	49.6	59.3	54.5	40.0	69.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bere Alston . .	8.26	1.02	4	30	53.3	46.6	59.7	53.1	38.0	70.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Coplestone Ho. .	6.89	1.29	29	27	54.8	46.1	64.2	55.1	30.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowsic Valley .	11.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cullompton . .	7.46	.83	13	28	55.8	48.3	62.2	55.3	36.0	72.0	86	7.0	123.8	3	...	
Devil's Tor . .	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exeter . . . .	6.01	1.32	29	23	56.1	50.2	63.2	56.7	38.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Exmouth Obs. .	6.00	1.38	29	24	...	51.2	62.2	56.7	43.0	67.0	...	...	138.0	...	...	
Holne . . . .	12.22	1.53	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huccaby . . .	9.70	1.30	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilfracombe . .	9.86	1.13	29	25	...	53.7	61.1	57.4	42.0	69.0	...	...	120.5	...	...	
Leusdon . . .	10.97	1.29	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lynmouth . . .	9.81	1.24	29	28	...	49.1	60.0	54.6	40.0	68.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Obs. .	7.44	1.05	29	25	57.3	51.5	61.1	56.4	41.0	67.0	83	6.9	124.0	3	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.																
Head Weir . .	10.72	1.07	11 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Siward's Cross. .	11.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Princetown . .	13.91	1.30	13	29	56.9	46.0	55.2	50.6	36.0	64.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Roborough . .																
(S. Devon)	8.48	1.21	29	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rousdon . . .	6.29	1.40	29	27	...	48.6	59.2	53.9	36.0	64.0	...	...	136.1	4	...	
Salcombe . . .	6.70	.98	4	25	...	50.2	62.2	56.2	39.0	66.0	...	...	155.1	...	...	
Sidmouth . . .	6.11	1.35	29	26	57.2	50.2	60.6	55.4	38.1	65.0	81	6.8	135.5	3	...	
South Brent . .	10.60	1.46	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Brent . .																
(Badworthy)	10.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Molton .	8.48	.80	21	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavistock . . .	8.81	1.04	29	27	55.1	48.5	59.1	53.8	39.0	67.0	86	8.0	...	...	...	
Teignmouth Obs.	6.07	1.50	29	23	56.1	51.4	62.6	57.0	41.0	72.0	84	5.7	149.2	2	...	
Teignmouth . .																
(Benton)	5.51	1.34	29	24	54.6	49.7	61.7	55.7	39.0	71.7	84	6.2	...	...	...	
Thornworthy .	13.22	1.84	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torquay Obs. .	5.68	1.31	29	27	57.5	52.3	62.0	57.2	40.8	78.1	79	6.0	150.3	3	...	
Torquay Wtshd.																
Kennick . . .	6.47	1.24	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laployd . . .	7.37	1.55	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mardon . . .	6.40	1.13	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torrington . .	8.78	1.61	29	26	...	...	...	...	34.0	65.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes . . . .																
(Berry Pomeroy)	7.37	1.32	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woolacombe . .	9.17	1.39	29	27	56.7	56.0	61.0	58.5	42.0	68.0	78	6.0	105.4	6	...	

OCTOBER, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.		Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.		Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.				
Arlington Court.	4.12	.59	7 21	48.2	43.2	53.1	48.1	35.0	58.0	...	...	...	...			
Ashburtn(Druid)	3.34	.53	5 23	50.8	44.7	55.5	50.1	38.0	60.0	85	7.0	...	...			
Ashwater .	2.88	.58	8 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Barnstaple .	2.23	.28	8 25	52.4	43.0	55.1	49.1	30.0	62.0	...	...	...	...			
Bere Alston	3.54	.50	8 27	48.8	42.0	55.2	48.6	32.0	59.0	...	...	...	...			
Coplestone Ho.	1.72	.38	8 20	49.0	40.5	57.0	48.7	30.0	67.0	...	...	...	...			
Cowsic Valley	5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cullompton	1.98	.35	8 27	49.9	41.9	56.0	49.0	30.0	61.0	91	8.2	71.6	9			
Devil's Tor	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Exeter	1.49	.33	8 22	51.9	45.6	56.3	50.8	38.0	64.0	...	...	...	...			
Exmouth Obs.	1.40	.67	7 12	...	46.3	56.6	51.5	37.0	62.0	...	...	97.0	...			
Holne	4.02	.70	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Huccaby .	3.00	.41	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ilfracombe .	2.37	.43	5 14	...	49.3	56.3	52.8	46.0	61.0	...	...	79.0	...			
Leusdon .	3.63	.50	5 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Lynmouth .	2.99	.64	5 22	...	45.1	54.0	49.5	39.0	60.0	...	...	...	...			
Plymouth Obs.	2.74	.63	8 20	51.1	46.0	56.1	51.0	37.5	61.0	89	7.7	99.0	8			
Plymouth Wtshd.																
Head Weir	4.86	.84	8 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Siward's Cross.	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Princetown	6.64	.95	8 25	58.2	41.3	50.6	45.9	35.0	55.0	...	...	...	...			
Roborough																
(S. Devon)	3.78	.65	13 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rousdon	2.18	.46	8 21	...	43.8	54.4	49.1	35.0	59.0	...	...	92.3	9			
Salcombe .	2.90	.55	8 20	...	44.2	57.9	51.1	35.0	62.0	...	...	115.9	...			
Sidmouth .	1.95	.45	8 25	50.9	45.0	55.5	50.3	35.5	60.0	89	7.9	79.8	9			
South Brent	4.36	1.11	8 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Brent																
Badworthy	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Molton	2.59	.48	8 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tavistock .	3.90	.51	8 24	50.3	43.3	54.3	48.8	35.0	58.0	88	8.0	...	...			
Teignmouth Obs.	1.49	.35	8 20	51.7	46.5	57.5	52.0	36.8	62.5	86	6.7	93.9	6			
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	1.84	.64	8 21	51.2	44.9	56.3	50.6	37.1	61.0	83	6.6	...	...			
Thornworthy	4.92	.88	5 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Torquay Obs.	1.63	.24	5 23	52.3	47.0	56.6	51.8	39.1	69.5	83	7.0	98.0	7			
Torquay Wtshd.																
Kennick .	2.11	.24	8 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Laployd .	2.21	.30	8 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mardon .	2.23	.26	18 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Torrington .	2.15	.42	5 20	...	...	...	...	30.0	55.0	...	...	...	...			
Totnes																
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.57	.45	5 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Woolacombe	2.01	.20	5 17	52.5	59.0	44.0	51.5	44.0	61.0	81	7.0	...	...			

## NOVEMBER, 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	4.72	.90	4	17	42.1	38.8	48.8	43.8	28.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	5.51	2.05	4	16	45.7	39.6	50.2	44.9	32.0	57.0	68	7.4	...	...
Ashwater .	4.64	1.23	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.39	.70	1	18	46.7	38.4	49.2	43.8	26.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	4.33	1.10	1	20	42.7	37.6	50.5	44.0	28.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Copplestone Ho.	3.73	1.06	1	18	40.3	33.1	48.2	40.6	25.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	6.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	3.01	.94	1	18	43.4	36.6	50.4	43.5	25.0	58.0	90	6.9	64.8	10
Devil's Tor .	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.93	1.19	1	14	45.4	40.3	50.3	45.3	30.5	56.5	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	2.40	.75	1	13	...	41.4	51.7	46.6	31.0	59.0	...	...	83.1	...
Holne .	7.43	2.83	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huceaby .	5.23	1.71	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.46	.71	4	14	...	42.9	53.1	48.0	33.0	59.0	...	...	75.9	...
Leusdon .	6.28	1.99	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	4.66	1.22	4	17	...	39.1	49.1	44.1	32.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	3.26	.83	1	19	47.8	41.5	52.1	46.9	30.5	57.2	95	7.0	86.0	10
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	6.01	1.70	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .														
Roborough .														
(S. Devon)	4.49	1.08	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.42	.61	4	13	...	40.4	49.4	44.9	30.0	56.4	...	...	91.3	9
Salcombe .	1.60	.35	1	12	...	42.7	53.1	47.9	31.0	58.0	...	...	95.1	...
Sidmouth .	2.88	1.00	4	13	46.4	41.5	51.0	46.3	30.3	56.8	88	7.5	59.6	10
South Brent .	5.57	1.75	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .														
Badworthy .	6.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	4.20	.52	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	5.04	1.22	4	18	46.1	39.8	50.2	44.9	27.0	56.0	86	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.05	1.00	4	15	46.7	42.4	52.5	47.5	31.0	59.0	85	3.7	63.7	10
Teignmouth .														
(Benton)	2.80	.80	1	18	46.2	41.5	51.4	46.4	30.1	57.5	84	7.2	...	...
Thornworthy .	6.54	1.55	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.59	.76	4	15	48.3	43.6	52.7	48.2	33.0	58.5	84	7.0	77.3	13
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	4.37	1.82	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	5.44	2.20	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	3.96	1.50	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.48	.63	4	18	...	...	...	...	22.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes .														
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.11	1.48	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.09	.51	1	17	47.2	43.0	52.0	46.5	32.0	60.0	82	6.0	...	...

## DECEMBER, 1918.

																					Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.								
Arlington Court .	9.74	.78	23	27	45.5	41.3	49.1	45.2	31.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbur't'n(Druid)	8.34	.77	2	27	46.5	42.3	51.0	46.6	32.0	58.0	91	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashwater .	7.14	.60	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.77	.61	15	30	48.6	42.9	50.9	46.9	29.0	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	7.30	.90	4	29	46.5	41.5	51.2	46.3	29.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	5.11	.51	19	29	44.5	39.0	51.4	45.2	26.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	13.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	4.83	.45	10	28	46.6	40.9	51.7	46.3	28.0	57.0	91	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor .	9.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.04	.58	10	25	47.4	42.5	51.7	47.1	30.0	59.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	3.10	.39	21	24	...	42.4	53.5	48.0	30.0	59.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	12.11	1.08	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	8.74	.76	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	5.75	.67	4	25	...	45.6	53.6	49.6	39.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leusdon .	10.02	1.27	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	7.19	.68	10	26	...	43.1	50.5	46.8	33.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	6.37	.62	4	30	48.7	44.5	51.4	47.5	33.0	55.8	94	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.																							
Head Weir .	12.28	1.50	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	11.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .																							
Roborough .																							
(S. Devon)	9.18	.95	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.18	.47	21	27	...	41.5	50.0	45.8	30.0	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salcombe .	4.80	.51	22	27	...	42.6	52.8	47.7	32.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	3.61	.50	10	27	47.4	42.9	51.8	47.4	30.0	58.7	91	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	11.74	1.25	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .																							
Badworthy .	14.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	9.23	.68	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	9.82	1.34	4	31	46.9	42.2	50.1	46.1	30.0	55.0	91	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.36	.46	21	23	48.5	43.6	50.3	46.9	32.7	59.8	88	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth .																							
(Benton)	3.38	.45	21	28	47.4	43.3	51.9	47.6	31.7	59.2	87	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornworthy .	14.01	1.15	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	3.58	.41	21	27	49.0	44.8	53.0	48.9	32.1	58.0	89	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtshd.																							
Kennick .	5.26	.50	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay .	5.92	.55	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	4.81	.48	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	6.54	.81	1	28	...	...	...	...	26.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .																							
(Betty Pomeroy)	6.11	.82	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	4.76	.49	4	26	49.5	46.0	52.0	49.0	38.0	57.0	88	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SUMMARY FOR WHOLE YEAR 1918.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Arlington Court.	64.78	1.63	29/9	212	51.3	43.3	54.7	49.0	20.0	78.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashburt'n(Druid)	54.70	2.05	4/11	205	51.4	44.7	56.7	50.7	23.0	79.0	79	6.1	...	...	...	
Ashwater .	50.18	1.67	29/9	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barnstaple .	44.45	1.57	1/8	229	52.0	43.3	55.8	50.0	18.0	79.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bere Alston	46.20	1.81	22/9	240	50.2	43.0	59.5	50.2	19.0	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Coplestone Ho.	37.04	1.74	15/1	210	50.0	40.9	59.0	49.9	11.0	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowsic Valley	69.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cullompton	38.70	1.60	15/1	220	51.3	42.5	58.4	50.5	17.0	82.0	83	7.1	1528.7	79	...	
Devil's Tor	60.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exeter	31.38	1.32	29/9	185	52.0	45.2	58.2	51.8	22.5	79.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Exmouth Obs.	27.90	1.38	29/9	171	...	45.6	57.1	51.4	22.0	76.0	...	...	1782.3	...	...	
Holne .	67.16	2.83	4/11	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huccaby .	51.92	1.71	1/11	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilfracombe .	42.19	1.24	1/8	173	...	47.0	56.0	51.5	28.1	80.0	...	...	1527.2	...	...	
Leusdon .	58.99	2.02	18/1	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lymouth .	49.02	1.55	15/1	213	...	45.5	54.5	50.0	24.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Obs.	37.20	1.05	29/9	219	52.8	46.4	56.0	51.7	23.1	76.7	84	7.0	1726.6	74	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Head Weir	64.90	1.70	1/11	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Siward's Cross.	65.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Princetown	85.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Roberough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(S. Devon)	50.32	1.48	22/7	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rousdon .	33.30	1.57	15/1	200	...	43.8	54.8	49.3	21.0	76.1	...	...	1752.2	74	...	
Salcombe .	33.30	1.02	16/1	184	...	44.7	57.9	51.3	26.0	76.0	...	...	1929.4	...	...	
Sidmouth .	33.82	1.35	29/9	203	51.7	44.9	56.4	50.7	22.0	77.4	83	7.3	1626.3	75	...	
South Brent	63.47	1.75	4/11	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Brent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Badworthy	73.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Molton	53.48	1.95	21/5	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavistock .	53.93	1.72	22/7	237	51.2	43.8	52.1	47.9	20.0	79.0	86	7.0	...	...	...	
Teignmouth Obs.	31.37	1.50	29/9	177	51.3	46.1	57.6	51.9	22.4	78.6	83	5.8	1764.5	66	...	
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Benton)	29.37	1.34	29/9	201	51.1	44.8	57.1	50.9	35.8	66.3	78	...	...	...	...	
Thornworthy	75.79	2.31	18/1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torquay Obs.	29.98	1.31	29/9	212	52.8	47.1	57.8	52.5	24.6	78.1	80	6.3	1856.6	71	...	
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kennick .	38.50	1.82	1/11	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laployd .	42.89	2.20	1/11	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mardon .	36.52	1.50	1/11	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torrington	44.06	1.61	29/9	211	...	...	...	...	14.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Berry Pomeroy)	40.65	1.48	4/11	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woolacombe	39.02	1.39	29/9	198	52.0	47.5	56.3	51.9	28.0	80.0	82	6.0	...	...	...	

# WHEN THE SAXONS CAME TO DEVON.

## PART I.

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A., J.P.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

### I. INTRODUCTION.

Forty-two years, the limitation imposed by the old Copy-right Act,<sup>1</sup> have elapsed since James Bridges Davidson published in the *Transactions* his paper on "The Saxon Conquest of Devonshire." During these years a few fresh facts have been brought to light, and opinions once widely held have been revised as the result of more careful study. It seems therefore reasonable, apart from the poor pre-tence of a legal right, that the subject should be reopened for discussion.

The contrast between what we now believe and what was believed forty or fifty years ago in regard to Anglo-Saxon times is due rather to a salutary change of method than to any large access of new knowledge. Early Victorian antiquaries (and also, one regrets to observe, some of more recent date) were in the habit of quoting largely from effusions less than a century older than their own, with a very occasional reference to a medieval source. And the medieval source was more often than not one of low validity, a forgery like the now notorious *De Situ Britannicæ*<sup>2</sup> a romance like Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britannicæ*, or in the case of a trustworthy work, a corrupt edition containing interpolations, erroneous readings, and mistranslations. Very little regard was paid to chronology, one of the most potent considerations in ensuring the accuracy of narrative writing.

The present day investigator finds the need for what

<sup>1</sup> 1842 (amended in 1911),

<sup>2</sup> Published by C. Bertram in 1757; exposed in 1866 by Woodward.

is practically an inversion of this procedure. He recognizes the essential value of arranging events, as far as possible, in chronological order, and he will probably construct among his rough notes a sort of date chart for the period with which he proposes to deal. He will attach due weight to the opinions of recent writers considered solely as opinions, but the foundation of his work must be early sources, properly edited and carefully translated (or better still, in the original tongue). It is a safe rule that any account of Anglo-Saxon affairs must be based on sources earlier than A.D. 1135. Within this limit we include not only all the Anglo-Saxon annalists and writers of various sorts, but also all the Anglo-Norman chroniclers who were capable of obtaining second-hand or third-hand information worth recording, and were stimulated in their quest by the conciliatory attitude of Henry I towards his English subjects. We include among this later group of authors Florence of Worcester and Simeon of Durham, who are strongly deserving of credence; William of Malmesbury, who is useful but less trustworthy; and Henry of Huntingdon, whose value is somewhat doubtful. We exclude Geoffrey of Monmouth and his imitators. All of the admissible sources we have here indicated, except William of Malmesbury's works and the Anglo-Saxon Charters, are printed in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* (Petrie and Sharpe). William's chief writings are published in the *Rolls Series*; the Charters and kindred documents are to be found in collections by Kemble (*Codex Diplomaticus*), Birch (*Cartularium Saxonicum*), and Napier and Stevenson (*Crawford Collection*); last, but not least, we have the *Devonshire Domesday*.

Even the history specialists, in whom we place more confidence than in mere local antiquaries, are not wholly satisfactory for the Anglo-Saxon period. Their scope is too wide; they have infringed what a dramatic critic would term the unities of time, place, and action. A historical genius might disregard these, as Shakespeare did in the realm of drama, but historians are not all geniuses. In later history a specialist usually achieves his greatest success when he restricts himself to a century or two in time, to a few neighbouring states, or to one department of historical knowledge. The detailed study of Anglo-Saxon history embraces three periods of about



two centuries each ; three groups of territories (Northern, Midland, and Southern) ; and at least three departments (ecclesiastical, political, and social). In whatever way one regards it, there is work here for at least three experts]; no single author can give it adequate treatment.

## II. THE MID-VICTORIAN WRITERS.

Having sketched the difficulties which a student of Anglo-Saxon times has to encounter, we can now turn our attention to the state of knowledge when Davidson's paper was written. The writers then most in vogue for the story of the South-West were Edwin Guest (1800-1880), Thomas Kerslake (1812-1891), and Edward Augustus Freeman (1823-1892). Guest, a Cambridge mathematician turned antiquary, was highly commended and quoted as an authority by leading historians of his day. Several of the maps published by standard authors like Green and Gardiner are based on his topographical statements. Opinions have since changed about the soundness of his work. One extract from a recent critic will illustrate the change :—

" Guest's lucubrations belong to a class that must be painfully familiar to those whose lot brings them into close connexion with local histories and the proceedings of antiquarian societies, local or otherwise. The methods are old. A theory is formed ; anything that can be considered evidence in its support is eagerly seized, while the eyes are closed to anything that conflicts with it ; the evidence is loosely interpreted or perverted ; a guess is furtively slipped in, and is used as a basis for another which is held to prove it." (Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the *English Historical Review*, XVII, p. 641.)

It may be questioned whether Guest really deserves so severe a censure ; and whether faults of the type described are really worse, or a greater hindrance to progress, than the traits of indolence, timidity, and vanity, which cause people to adopt—without reserve or modification—the opinions of an eminent writer on any subject in which they are interested, instead of thinking for themselves at every step.

Guest was an enthusiastic and industrious worker, but in trying to frame a coherent account of the Conquest of South Britain from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Geoffrey

of Monmouth, and his own ingenious speculations, he essayed an impossible task. His narrative of events in the South-West during the sixth century, when subjected to a minute chronological test, appears peculiarly improbable. Kerslake's efforts were less perilous; he published useful monographs in connection with Devon, but in a few instances he was very tenacious of wrong conclusions. Freeman's pronouncements relating to the country are more or less of a tentative character; his reputation rests on achievements of greater magnitude and wider scope than these.

We pass now to our own *Transactions*. The first comprehensive attempt to deal with the subject is to be found in Volume VII. Richard John King was the 1875 President, and in his Address he treated the early history of the county with a commendable vigour and independence of view. Judged from the standpoint of the present day, his exposition displays a clearness of vision superior to that possessed by most of his contemporaries. If Davidson gave us in 1877 the completed structure, King is fully entitled to the credit of having in 1875 laid the foundations.

### III. THE FIVE CONCLUSIONS.

No sweeping condemnation of Davidson's work is implied by the suggestion that the influence of opinions current in his time led him into a few errors and hasty judgments. Leaving these on one side for the moment, we can say that he has given us an admirable account; his data are skilfully analysed, and his conclusions lucidly presented.

He begins by pointing out how the Saxon Conquest differed in thoroughness and permanence from other conquests recorded in British History, and then premises that the conquest of Devon was intermediate in point of time and in degree of completeness between those of Somerset and Dorset on the one hand, and that of Cornwall on the other, later and less complete than the first two, earlier and more complete than the third. All this is fairly reasonable statement. Conquests may be graded according to the treatment meted out to the conquered: extermination, enslavement, confiscation, occupation, or mere annexation. The Saxon policy was not uniform; there was undoubtedly great severity of treatment in the early

phases, and a decline of severity in the later phases, but it does not follow that the curve of severity continuously sank downwards ; on the contrary, it is probably that the tendency to mercy was often interrupted by relapses into savagery. It has been repeatedly asserted that after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon states to Christianity the curve in question took a steep downward slope, that merciful treatment was thenceforth the rule, and that conquest was carried on by the process of peaceful colonization followed by absorption under pressure. Here we are obliged to dissent from the views of Davidson and those whom he follows. Most of the Christian kings of Mercia, and two at least of the Christian kings of Wessex, Caedwalla and Cynewulf, were undoubtedly guilty of grave atrocities ; even in very recent times the policy of " fire and sword " has not been unknown among nations nominally Christian. It should be remembered that nearly all our written accounts are derived from ecclesiastics, and great allowance must be made for their proneness to exaggerate the importance of ecclesiastical influence on military events. An account four hundred years hence of the recent Great War culled from the pages of contemporary parish magazines or religious weeklies would be a quaint version of what has actually occurred.

Wars of conquest arise from one or more of four causes : religious animosity, racial antagonism, military ambition, and economic pressure. Of these four the most compelling by far is the economic cause, and for a better grasp of the subject we must realize that food shortage and the desire to wrest from their British neighbours good productive land probably influenced the Saxons far more, both before and after the introduction of Christianity, than any agreement or disagreement on matters theological.

We pass now to Davidson's conclusions respecting the date and other circumstances of the Saxon Conquest. Broadly speaking, we can state them as five propositions :—

(a) That the Conquest took place over the whole county at one and the same time, that is to say, within the limits of a single generation ;

(b) That it was not accompanied by extermination, but by confiscation and settlement ;

(c) That no part of it occurred before the year 710, the date of the war between Ine of Wessex and Gerunt of West Wales (or Domnonia) ;

(d) That it was most probably begun and completed during the reign of Cynewulf, to whom Davidson assigns the dates 755-784 (756-786 is more accurate) ;

(e) That no part of it occurred after the year 823, the date of the battle of Gafulford.

We can agree with (e) with one slight correction, 825 for 823 ; we can accept (b) and (d) as true for certain portions (not the same portions in both cases) of the county ; but with (a) and (c) no agreement is possible.

#### IV. THE SIMULTANEITY OF THE CONQUEST.

In favour of proposition (a) Davidson advanced four arguments : (i) a uniformity in nomenclature, (ii) a sameness in dialect, (iii) a resemblance in race and features, (iv) the implied result of the testimony of the early historians.

The vast majority of place-names in Devon, as in the counties east of it, are undoubtedly of Saxon origin. Some terminations, such as *ton*, *ham*, and *ford*, are of such common occurrence, both in Devon and elsewhere, that one would have thought it impossible to frame any argument on them. They are not peculiar to the conquests of any one tribe or of any one century. Yet Davidson (*Trans. VIII.*, pp. 398-399) makes the point in favour of simultaneous conquest that the practice of joining *ton* to the names of rivers in order to describe places standing on their banks is more characteristic of Devon and South Somerset than of other parts of England. The weakness of this point is that it couples the Devon conquest with that of South Somerset, which occurred in or soon after 658 ; also we know that one of these riverside *tons*, Taunton, was a notable place in 722 (A.-S. Chronicles), so that the argument imperils propositions (c) and (d).

There are other terminations which are very unequally distributed throughout the county. *Hay* (or *hayne*) and *minster* are found only in the east, *nymet* (or *nympton*) only in the north centre, *cot* and *worthy* mainly in the north and north-west. The two latter are also plentiful in the north-east of Cornwall. *Bury* and *stock* (or *stoke*) occur in groups or ranges, and if these terminations are to be interpreted as applying to places constructed for military defence, their distribution is of some significance. They lie mainly on three lines, one a little to the north of the South-Western

Railway main track between Chard Junction and Crediton, another from Teignmouth round the south coast to Plymouth and thence up the Tamar to Tavistock, and a third from Okehampton through Torrington and Barnstaple to Stoke Rivers. There is also a line of places ending in *bury* which runs along the south-east coast between Lyme Regis and the Exe. These lines may have a meaning if we could only discover it. One of them, that between Chard Junction and Crediton, may have been a military precaution against British attempts to recover Saxon territory on its south. Those on the south coast may have been intended either to defend a coast strip against Britons in the interior, or to defend the interior against a coastal attack by Danes. It would be indeed interesting to know what connection each of the lines had with the various British and Danish wars.

Most of the place-names of Saxon origin were undoubtedly introduced between the sixth and the ninth century, and any deduction drawn from a comparison of them is important. A lesser degree of importance attaches to a comparison of dialects. It is too much to believe that people in adjoining parts of the same county, under a common shire-administration, a common episcopal care, a common experience of national progress and foreign wars, and common climatic conditions, trading together and intermarrying would preserve for over a thousand years any marked differences in speech and accent. Except for a somewhat greater activity in the seaport towns during periods of foreign war, there is nothing recorded in the later history of Devon which would have tended to prevent a steady levelling of dialectic distinctions. Even if three different nationalities speaking three different languages had lived in Devon twelve hundred years ago, we might not now be able to detect any marked difference between them. As a matter of fact, there is not one uniform dialect all over the county. Competent judges claim to be able to tell a North Devon man from a South Devon man, and an East Devon man from either. We draw no very decided inference from this want of uniformity but it is just enough to negative any possibility of drawing an inference from uniformity. If nearness of dialect goes for anything, North Devon is probably nearer in this matter to North-east Cornwall than it is to East Devon.

We can deduce very little by comparing dialects ; we

can deduce even less by comparing races and features. It is difficult to see what data we have for this last comparison, or in what way it could help us with the history of a particular century. The anthropologist reckons time on a scale immensely greater than that of the historian ; as the latter deals with years and generations, so the former deals with epochs and ages.

"The implied result of the testimony of the early historians" is the very subtle phrase in which Davidson seeks to verify proposition (a) by the use of some or all of the remaining four, but as he seems to assume it for the purpose of proving them, there is an appearance of "argument in a circle" about this part of his reasoning.

There is in fact nothing in "the testimony of the early historians" to show that a shire took its boundaries from the limits of a single conquest. The cases of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, whose conquests took place in stages separated by long intervals, are evidence to the contrary.

We can perhaps best challenge the whole theory of the simultaneous conquest of Devon by asking one plain question. Is there any evidence in favour of it which would not be equally good, or even better evidence, in favour of simultaneous conquests of (i) West Dorset and East Devon, (ii) North Devon and North-east Cornwall, and (iii) South Devon and South-east Cornwall? It is fairly easy to prove that all six conquests did not come together, but much less easy to disprove the suggested grouping in pairs ; and if even one of the three groupings can be firmly established, Davidson's first proposition tumbles to the ground.

## V. THE NATURE OF THE CONQUEST.

We have already discussed the different kinds of conquests. The nature of any one conquest would depend partly on whether the victorious leader was humane or ferocious, partly on whether the resistance offered was mild or desperate, and partly on whether the land annexed was fertile or uninviting. Our knowledge of the first two conditions is scanty ; we do know something about the land ; and we are fortunately able to supplement this knowledge by two other methods of inquiry. A marked uniformity of Saxon place-names of a few types in a particular district would appear to point to an exterminating

policy ; a variety with British names sprinkled among them to a more kindly treatment. We can learn something too from the distribution of hides and the areas and shapes of the hundreds. The Burghal Hidage<sup>1</sup> drawn up about the close of Alfred's reign appears to divide the shire into four large districts : Exeter in the east, with 734 hides ; Pilton (near Barnstaple) in the north, with 360 hides ; Lydford in the west, with 140 hides ; and Halwell (near Totnes) in the south, with 300 hides. The total hidage thus given, 1534, is about 400 greater than the Domesday return for the whole of Devonshire, and as no Cornish burghs are enumerated, it is possible that the reckoning included the Saxon settlements in Cornwall, which may have been distributed in various proportions between Pilton, Lydford, and Halwell ; but whether this is so or not, the preponderance of Saxons in the Exeter district is very significant. A glance at an old map of Devon Hundreds is also suggestive. We are reminded of the map of the United States of America, where we find on the east side the smaller irregularly shaped early settlements, peopled before the American Constitution was drafted, and on the west side the thinly populated areas of regular geometrical pattern, portioned out before they were completely settled. Most of the Hundreds of East Devon and some of those in North Devon are of the small irregular type ; whereas in the south-west, enclosed on three sides by the Dart, the English Channel, and the Tamar, we find six large Hundreds, fairly uniform in size, and with boundaries comparatively regular though not quite geometrical.

The Conquest of Devon may have been, and probably was, carried out on merciful lines throughout a large portion of the county, but these reflections on place-names and the distribution of Saxon settlers impel us to conceive that in the east and north-west scenes of devastation and atrocity may have occurred. We can picture the Britons between the Axe and the Exe fleeing northward, and those between the Taw and the Camel fleeing westward, to escape the rapacity of their conquerors.

## VI. THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES.

A few words about the origin of Wessex may not be out of place. It was formerly the custom to take for granted

<sup>1</sup> See Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*.

the account given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, that the kingdom of Wessex was founded in 495 by a band of sea-rovers from North Germany under a leader named Cerdic, who with his son Cynric landed on the coast of Hampshire, and was reinforced by a second band in 514.

There is a remarkably artificial flavour about the whole story. The name Cerdic appears to be of British, not Saxon, derivation; the names of other chiefs seem to have been invented to fit in with Hampshire place-names. The events also are dated at suspiciously regular intervals. For these and other reasons some investigators of recent years, such as Mr. H. M. Chadwick (*Origin of the English Nation*, Chapter II), favour quite a different view of the beginning of the West Saxon nation.<sup>1</sup>

The early English settlers in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight were (according to Bede) Jutes, and not Saxons. The mission of Birinus to the West Saxons in 634 had its headquarters at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. It was not till 660 that the episcopal see of Wessex was transferred to Winchester, when the pressure of the Mercians on the northern border had caused a shifting of the centre of power from the Thames to Hampshire.

The earliest king of Wessex of whom we are quite certain is Ceawlin, who began to reign before 575. The Chronicles described him in one place as "the son of Cynric, the son of Cerdic," and in another place as "the son of Cynric, the son of Creoda, the son of Cerdic." Both Cynric and Creoda have Saxon names, and both probably were real personages. The name Creoda, in the mouths of speakers whose descendants pronounce great "gurt," and Crediton "Kirtion," may conceivably have become distorted and confused with a name common among the Britons, so that Creoda and Cerdic may have been one and the same person.

The dating of events from the Christian era was first introduced by Dionysius Exiguus about the year 532, and the practice was unknown in England before the advent of the Roman missionaries.

Annalistic writing, therefore, cannot have begun in Wessex before 534, and probably cannot be dated farther

<sup>1</sup> See also Oman's *England before the Norman Conquest* and articles by Sir Henry Howorth and (*per contra*) Mr. W. H. Stevenson in *The English Historical Review* (Vols. XIII. and XIV.).



back than the establishment of the Winchester bishopric in 660. Taking 100 years as the limit (and a very outside limit) of credible oral testimony, first hand, second hand, and third hand, we are forced to the conclusion that no credence can be given to any Wessex records earlier than 560. The annals before that date were probably invented by Winchester monks to magnify the antiquity of the West Saxon possession of Hampshire.

What probably did happen was this. There was originally a large settlement of Saxons in the lower reaches of the Thames. Finding themselves too crowded for comfort they parted company, like the herdsmen of Abram and Lot; one body of settlers pushed southward and founded the kingdom of Sussex; another, probably the most enterprising and vigorous section, moved up the Thames and formed themselves into the kingdom of Wessex; those that were left behind called themselves Essex and Middlesex. By 560 the West Saxons held a large tract of territory north and south of the upper Thames. A victory at Salisbury, recorded as having been gained over the Britons in 552 by Cynric, is probably well founded, though the date is outside the strict limits of credence. This brings us into Wiltshire. Next we have a still greater victory gained in 577 by Cawlin at Deerham (Dyrham) in Gloucestershire, and resulting in the capture of Gloucester, Cirencester and Bath. This brings us into Somerset.

Through the mists of uncertainty that hang over the events of the sixth century, the one fact in relation to Wessex that we clearly perceive is that during a late portion of it a vigorous ruler named Ceawlin reigned there, who won several battles and for a time was the most powerful king or Bretwalda of South Britain. In 591 (according to the Chronicles) or in 588 (according to some modern commentators; there is no certainty about either date) the savage old monarch was deposed by a nephew named Ceol, who, dying six years after and leaving a young family, was succeeded by his brother Ceolric. The latter died in 611 (here the date is tolerably certain to within a year), and was succeeded by Cynegils, son of Ceol. Like Cynric and Ceawlin, Ceolric is stated to have been a successful fighter on many fields of battle.

Our information about the Britons of the sixth century is no less obscure. Gildas, writing about 545, enumerates

five British kings, Constantine of Damnonia,<sup>1</sup> Aurelius Conan, Vortipore of Demetia (South Wales), Cunoglasse, and Maglocune of North Wales. If the arrangement of names is in geographical order from south to north, as the three whose kingdoms are known seem to suggest, then Cunoglasse should be assigned to Mid-Wales, and Aurelius Conan (probably a descendant of the great Ambrosius Aurelianus) to a position between Damnonia and Demetia, that is, to the region between the Severn and the English Channel east of Devon, including Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset, or large portions of them. If this location of what we may call the Aurelian kingdom is correct, it must have sustained the chief shock from the hammer blows of Ceawlin and his successors, and cannot have lasted much beyond the sixth century, as we hear nothing of its existence from any writer later than Gildas. At the end of the seventh century there was only one British Kingdom in the West, and the British fugitives from the adjoining regions had found refuge either there or across the sea in Brittany.

## VII. THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

A Saxon invasion of Devon could take place in one of three ways: by sea, through Somerset, or through Dorset. There is always the possibility that the Jutes, who in the fifth century conquered Kent, the Isle of Wight, and the South of Hampshire, may have, unknown to the chroniclers, occupied the coast farther west. But in the absence of any mention by Gildas or of any linguistic evidence of Jutes in Devon, a consideration of how difficult it would have been for them to maintain communications with their countrymen in the east, and to defend themselves in isolated positions, leads us to think that no such occupation occurred, or that if one occurred, it did not last very long. From all we know of the West Saxons we must recognize (unless we can accept the Cerdic tradition) that they probably began as an inland state, and extended their dominions almost entirely by land warfare, much as we are tempted by the naval prowess of their descendants to think otherwise.

Writers have enlarged on the difficulties of a land invasion of Devon. They mention four kinds of military

<sup>1</sup> *Sic* in Gildas.

obstacles : the trackless swamp, the steep mountain, the dense forest, and the flooded river. The last two can hardly be regarded as formidable except under adverse conditions of season and weather ; and when we eliminate all the portions of the Devon border which an invader may have found difficult, two routes at least still remain, one through West Somerset by way of Wellington and Culmstock, the other through West Dorset by way of Axminster. The latter had several advantages : it followed the line of the old Roman road from Dorchester to Exeter ; an army using it had the sea on its left flank, and so was in no great danger of being entrapped or cut off from its supports. Also it is probable that the conquest of Dorset, of which there is no extant account, was completed before that of Somerset, where the Mendip Hills, the Parret Marshes, and the Quantock Hills made progress necessarily slow.

Cynegils, the first Christian king of Wessex, died in 642, seven years after his conversion by Birinus, and was succeeded by his son Cenwealh. The latter gained two notable victories over the Britons, the first at Bradford-on-Avon in 652, and the second at Peonna (probably Penselwood) in 658. These victories seem to have settled the fate of the Britons in Dorset and Somerset ; and the pressure of the Mercians on Wessex north of the Thames may have increased the desire of the West Saxons for further expansion westward. The removal of the See of Wessex from Dorchester-on-Thames to Winchester in 660 shows that the centre of gravity of the West Saxon kingdom was moving in a southerly direction.

Cenwealh died in 672 or early in 673. About the same date Archbishop Theodore, the Greek prelate whose administrative activities contributed largely to the foundation of a united England, convened the notable Synod of Hereford. At that Synod the constitution of Wessex into a single episcopal province under the See of Winchester was confirmed.

In 682 a younger brother of Cenwealh, named Centwine, who was then king of Wessex, is stated to have driven the Britons to the sea. Florence of Worcester explicitly states that the Britons in question were those of the West. Freeman and his followers are content to believe that this conquest only referred to a strip of West Somerset between the Parret and the Brendon Hills. But having regard to the prominence given to this conquest in the annals, a

prominence which the capture of a comparatively uninviting and insignificant tract of hill country would hardly justify, there is strong ground for believing that the drive was from the Axe to the Exe, and perhaps even farther.

In the life of Winfrith, better known as Boniface, the apostle of Germany, it is stated that he was born at Crediton, and received his juvenile education at an Exeter monastery. The place of his birth is derived from no written record earlier than the time of Bishop Grandisson (1327-1369), but the second statement is based on the nearly contemporary evidence of his fellow-worker and biographer, Willibald. We learn also that he was of Saxon parentage, and are able to fix the date of his birth as about 680.

These facts taken together go to show that there was a Saxon monastic settlement in Exeter before 690, and by a further inference, a Saxon occupation before that date.

#### VIII. THE LIMIT OF 710.

Ine, the next king but one after Centwine, is noted as an organizer rather than as a conqueror. In the early part of his reign, about 693, a code of laws was published, from which it appears that he had a considerable British population within his dominions. Twelve years later a new Episcopal See was established at Sherborne for the western portion of Wessex. This is fairly conclusive evidence that the constitution of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire had been completed, and indicates that during the thirty-two years that followed the Synod of Hertford Wessex had made substantial advances on its western border, since the seat of the bishopric was only some twenty miles from the Devon boundary. Aldhelm was its first bishop.

There was still an independent British, or West Welsh kingdom. Its capital, according to a later tradition, was situated at Celliwig, between the Tamar and the Lynher, probably near the modern Callington. Regarding this as a central position for the capital of the little Celtic state, one is inclined to think that the extent of its area east of the Tamar did not greatly exceed the area of Cornwall. We do not know much about its kings. Tradition has been busy in providing names for them, but the only well-authenticated monarch of the series is Gerunt, Ine's contemporary, whose name appears both in the Chronicles

and in a letter of Aldhelm. There are several versions of the name, but that of Aldhelm, a contemporary and a profound scholar, seems entitled to preference.

The letter, written in the year of Aldhelm's promotion from the Abbacy of Malmesbury to the Episcopate of Sherborne, is a praiseworthy attempt to effect reconciliation between the Roman and Celtic Churches, then sadly at variance over certain matters of ritual. The good Abbot, in his florid Latin, addresses his letter to "King Geruntius, the most glorious lord of the western kingdom . . . and at the same time to all the priests of God dwelling throughout Domnonia."<sup>1</sup> A poem attributed to the same writer refers to a journey he had made through Domnonia and Cornubia, so that then a distinction was being made between the eastern and western portions of West Wales.

Aldhelm died in 709, and next year Gerunt was at war with Ine. At this point, according to Davidson and the other Victorian writers already cited, the conquest of Devon by the Saxons is said to have begun. The most notable of these writers, Freeman, in a paper read at Exeter in 1873, said :—

"I cannot myself bring the West Saxon conquerors even to the borders of Somerset at any time earlier than the days of Ine, when the powerful King Gerent reigned over Damnonia, and when Taunton was a border fortress of the Englishman against the Briton."

No opinion of Freeman's has been more frequently quoted by our local writers, and one might venture to add, no opinion of his has less to commend it. It involves several assumptions, some of which are very doubtful. It assumes that no advance into Devon took place before or during the time of Cenwealh, that Centwine's "drive" was confined to West Somerset, and that the story of Winfrith's education at Exeter (*Adescancestre*) is due to a misinterpretation. With these a further assumption is implied, though not explicitly used in the sentence quoted above, to the effect that Ine achieved no annexation of Devon territory between 688 and 710. Freeman's paper on "King Ine," (*Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, 1872) expounded at length the case for these and other beliefs which he held. Take for instance his statement :

<sup>1</sup> *Sic* in Aldhelm

"Taunton was founded by Ine at some time before 722 ; we can hardly doubt, therefore, that it was founded as a new border fortress for the defence of his conquests. Its almost certain date will be in, or soon after, the year 710, the year when these conquests were completed."

Taunton may conceivably have been, and very likely was, founded by Ine much earlier in his reign, for the better organization of his Somersetshire territory. Note the phrases "we can hardly doubt," and "its almost certain date." Davidson exhibits the same touch in the sentence : "That the scene of the conflict of 710 between Ine and Gereint was on the northern slopes of the Blackdown Hills, just above Taunton, is a point on which all historians are agreed." There is an air of aggressive dogmatism about these "certainties" and "agreements" which almost makes us tremble, until we find on closer acquaintance that they are more often than not decorations hung up to hide cracks in the building. There flits across our minds the vision of the young lady who wrote in a Geometry examination : "For reasons which I prefer not to mention, AB is equal to AC."

It is true that one of these writers, Kerslake, admits the existence of Wessex colonists in Devon during the seventh century, but this he does by postulating an oasis of Saxondom in the midst of British territory under the rule of Winfrith's brother-in-law, a certain Richard, who, we are told, exercised his royal functions in the Creedy valley. Now when we consider how many recorded conflicts occurred during the seventh century between Wessex and West Wales, and how many other conflicts may also have occurred outside the knowledge of our non-military annalists, it is hardly conceivable that an enclave of Saxons could have existed for any length of time without suffering expulsion or extermination or effecting a junction with their kinsmen.

There are two tests which demonstrate the fallibility of these writers.

The first is the discrepancy between some of their firmly held beliefs and the facts revealed by the recently discovered Crawford Charters.

The second is their blind acceptance of the dates given in the Winchester Chronicle (C.C.C.C. 173) ; recent critics have shown that these dates are faulty in many instances,

and Freeman himself corrected several in the later editions of his *Norman Conquest* (Volume I).

Putting together what we learn from the wars of Cenwealh and Centwine, from the careers of Boniface and Aldhelm, and from the legislation of Ine, we have reason to believe, opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, that by the year 710 the kingdom of Wessex included a considerable tract of what is now Devon. Speaking in terms of modern parliamentary divisions, we are inclined to place within its borders Honiton, Exeter, and a substantial part of Tiverton; perhaps also portions of South Molton, Totnes and Torquay. We cannot fix the boundary line; we can only vaguely guess at its position. We should be inclined to think that the site of Tiverton town lay outside and to the north of it, and that on its western side it stopped short of Dartmoor.

Here we must leave the unfinished story. There is much more than can be said; Davidson's two remaining propositions, the chronology of the period, the evolution of the county name, and the "Defnsaetas" theory, are matters still requiring examination in detail. But this paper is now long enough; a discussion of events subsequent to 710 and other topics relevant to the subject must be postponed to a future occasion.

## COB COTTAGES FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY T. J. JOCE.

(Read at Tiverton, 23rd July, 1919.)

It is clear that whatever may be done in the changed times before us on behalf of town folk, the greatest and best work for the nation will be the re-establishing of our villages and the re-peopling them with a vigorous and healthy stock, not of labourers only but of sturdy yeomen, and this will be dependent in great measure on our being able to encourage and aid the small builder, or the man who longs to own his cottage and garden, or the estate owner who in many cases would build readily enough could great expense be avoided.

Every person of taste and every lover of our county desires to spare the beautiful countryside the disfigurement of a multitude of erections produced in continuous and wearisome facsimile, and it is surely the wish of every worthy citizen, by favouring economical construction, to save some portion of the vast public subsidy devoted to new buildings.

The one unquestioned economy is to make the best and most intelligent use of the local materials which are ready to hand, and which, moreover, in their natural surroundings have a fitness beyond controversy. In addition, a very great saving in transport would be effected, and there is prospect that difficulties in that service will lead to rigorous limitations.

It may be bluntly stated that cottages will not be built by private persons except it be possible to adopt a cheaper and more rapid process than hitherto.

The object of this paper is to suggest a method by which that excellent and familiar material—our Devon cob—can be used in a truly up-to-date manner, superseding entirely



the antiquated system and able to compete in cheapness with structures that are distressingly utilitarian.

Cob—the unrivalled material for a cosy human dwelling ; set upon a stone foundation to two feet above ground level ; a non-conductor of heat, within doors cool in summer and warm in winter ; its comfort is marked by those who compare it with cold stone walls. It is particularly valuable in our damp climate in allowing no moisture to percolate as it does through brick, which requires stucco on account of its porosity, nor does it condense the moisture on its surface when warm rain-laden winds come from the south-west and for days every cold wall is streaming. So dry is cob that old cob walls on the border of the rainy Moor were bought to tear down and use as fine dust to sow with turnip seed. Nor is damp-course ever thought of. It loses heat so slowly that a cob wall is the finest support and shelter for fruit trees. One of the best-known gardeners and florists in South Devon has noted the sun's warmth retained by a cob wall when stone or brick showed a temperature 20° lower.

Loam or clay shillet may be found almost everywhere, thus the substance for walling is actually on the ground, and unskilled labour suffices. Possessing these advantages, let us see if modern appliances can be so wisely used as to enable it to compete economically with other materials. The old method of cob walling is out of the question. It sufficed when wages were low and time was no object. To heap up forkfuls of cob and then wait about till dry, or to dance on a stodgy rampart from which several inches of thickness must be pared off later is not a process for present-day labour.

The forlorn, bulging and unkempt appearance of some cob cottages has caused all of them in the estimation of many to be regarded as obsolete, like the tinder-box or stage-wagon. The explanation is, either uneven settlement owing to using wet cob or, more generally, the nails fastening the roof-ties having rusted through, the walls receive the direct thrust of the rafters burdened with thatch accumulated to a thickness of many feet, and are thereby gradually pushed out of the perpendicular.

As to permanence, it lasts for centuries, many old houses still testifying. There is in this county, in the parish of Kentisbeare, a fifteenth-century clergy house of this material in excellent condition, and, one may say, it is

possible to pick out pieces of straw reaped during the Wars of the Roses.<sup>1</sup>

The loamy or shilley earth, well trodden by oxen, horses, or men, and mixed with straw—barley by preference—was heaped up into a wall several feet thick, beaten and trampled as the work proceeded, a leisurely process, that the mass might settle and dry. Indeed dawdling was an important part of the work. If wet weather set in it was not seldom stopped for the season and resumed the next year.

At Budleigh Salterton a cob house has been recently built in the old-fashioned way. Eight men were engaged upon it, and it took three months to reach the wall-plate height. The walls were made three feet thick, and then pared to two feet six inches. Thus money was lost in putting up one-sixth and more in paring it off again.

The walling should be of blocks of cob, say, 18" × 9" × 9" or 18" × 12" × 9", compressed by wheel-and-screw press, or better and more expeditiously as follows: Let the cob be mixed in a small pug mill or mortar mill such as many builders use, then be filled into a die or mould-box of hard wood of sufficient depth to hold the loose material and allow of compression of contents. A steam press brings two tons pressure on it, and in a few seconds a block is ready to be carried on its board and slid off with the flat of another into its place on the rising wall. Less moisture is necessary in the mixture than when it has to make its own pressure, and much less time is needed for drying. Form is given to the mass of earth and straw, and it can set without fear of changing it. In the primitive method the upper load gives pressure by long weighting of the under mass. By a press this is done instantly. The wall surface is true, and bulging does not take place. Just enough skill is requisite to make men interested in their work. The process is straightforward, and no paring is done.

In various parts of our county there are dilapidated walls, stable buildings, low-ceiled cottages, etc., many of which, to the delight of the despondent owner, could be so repaired or renovated that the sound parts would be saved and decayed portions made good by renewing with pressed blocks for much less than it would cost to tear

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. E. S. Chalk was kind enough to show the writer over the house.

down and replace with new brick buildings. There is in this direction the possibility of conserving beautiful but time-worn steadings or homes and of effecting an excellent economy.

The plant for mixing, pressing, and delivering could be quite a small steam outfit working a slow mixer and giving a pressure of two tons on the contents of mould-box. A portable engine of the moderate power required would work the machinery and move the plant from place to place. Wherever desired a stack of blocks for future use could be made and the plant taken on to its next station. The Cob maker on its travels would be a welcome visitor.

Sundry details are here suggested which would tend to render the cottages convenient, picturesque, and in good taste. A cottage is distinguished from a villa in having no accommodation provided for servants. For ground-floor cottages, a term more suitable than the foreign and ugly-sounding one often used, the walls need not be more than 18" thick, those having an upper storey 24" below and 18" above. The effect of a batter in the walls with generous eaves is good, though in a block-built wall rather more trouble. The work should all be constructional and where possible the construction shown. All pretentious deceits are to be shunned, such as the shamming of venerable age by packing up ridge ends to imitate sagging of the roof, and other unworthy devices. A very admirable effect could be obtained by dressing the rafters with the adze, leaving the tool marks, the timbers should then be stained and left exposed, the spaces between pargeted and whitewashed. A great increase in the air space of the room is also obtained. Where there is an upper storey the floor joists should be left exposed and stained and the underside of the floor boards left natural colour. Lintels and clavels to be of wood or made cheaply from small rubble and cement, and not hidden from sight. For roof covering for snug appearance and for comfort, thatch, but with remembrance of damaging storms and all-devouring flame. Reed thatch is more reliable. Rustic slates and stone slates, graded large at eaves to small at ridge, form a good and tasteful roof, as does also the excellent green Ruberoid which harmonizes perfectly in the landscape. There are also other bitumen felts on the market. Tiles, though a good roofing, need heavier scantlings and belong by right

to other districts. One cannot admire the red asbestos "slates" as they have an unpleasant meaty tint, do not tone, but turn black. Chimneys could be formed boxed up in rubble concrete or built. Round flues have a better draught than square. Windows, casement, larger to be multiples of smaller. The cooking-stove should be of American or colonial pattern, and be placed in a get-at-able position. Front and back doors should have hoods and weather-boards, and water supply and offices should be reached under cover. Doors to be of stout flooring, T and G, ledged and braced. Clacking latches to be avoided. Porch seats have often proved to be invaluable harbours of refuge. Plaster on walling is not needed as a protection; and the natural colour tones with its surroundings of course, yet the walls may be lime-washed, coloured with red-earth water. Apply with spray, not brush. Spray enters pores of wall; brush is apt to disturb surface. Two or three sprayings are satisfactory. Guard stones at quoins. For linings of rooms one of the reliable and rapidly fixed fibre boards on battens is to be preferred to wet plaster, for it is a wood-and-plaster ready dried in one. The house is fit for habitation very soon. A chair-batten and picture-rail round rooms. If floors are solid, sleeper walls, etc., are saved. Cob blocks give a firm bed, then tar and sand. The wearing surface as desired, whether wood, linoleum, wood and cement, or quarries. The fitted bath for the villa, but for the cottage the portable copper and bath box. Rain gutters and launders of tarred boards. Timber will be reaching this country in large quantities in a year or so. Village artisans for cottage repairs. On a hilly site the higher side should be channeled to intercept the water which comes down over the rock beneath the soil after the rains. The simple precaution is often neglected and the house itself blamed for being damp.

Ground-floor cottages, it is often objected, cost so much more by reason of double roofing, etc. This is not quite true, for stair space is saved, also stair-climbing and stair-cleaning. The room-planning for the ground has more choice, and landing-space is not required. Bedrooms can be apart instead of all opening from the same spot. More rain-water can be collected. Stairs are a danger to small children, and crippled or infirm persons who would otherwise have to stay upstairs and be waited on are able to hobble about on the ground floor and take their place with

the family or even get out of doors. The very great increase of the never-ceasing work in the case of a housewife with children, who has also to attend to a bedridden person or a patient in a long illness, will make her desire the ground-floor.

It will very reasonably be asked what value, since the writer is neither an architect, a mechanical engineer, or a practical builder, can these suggestions and ideas have, and they may therefore lie on the table till forgotten.

They have been submitted to an architect-engineer, formerly engaged on one of our great railways, and he pronounces them to be in every way practical and their object desirable.

They have also been laid before a leading firm of mechanical engineers in this county, and their chief engineer states that the principle is thoroughly sound, and says also that a compact and portable plant for the purpose could be designed which would deliver the compressed blocks at an economical figure, a large number every working day, and that, given an engineman to attend to the machinery, ordinary unskilled labour would suffice, and he offers valuable suggestions.

And in addition, two pressed blocks are here exhibited. They took but a few minutes to prepare, received two tons compression, and have been drying for four days. They are now nearly as hard as rock. The weight of the upper has already united it with the lower, and a solid homogeneous wall is begun.

Let the brick-built villa adorn the township and the useful cement concrete provide that immense number of raw and scientific structures requisite to accommodate the industrial army in populous centres, but let us, who the *divini gloria ruris* so greatly prize, pile up our sweet, clean soil, man's best and seemly shelter, and that which through his labour brings forth his daily bread. Let it surround and protect him and repeat to him our mother Nature's lesson that "out of it wast thou taken." And let us acknowledge that, true to the elements of our mortal frame, no granite, no burnt brick, no wood, no galvanized metal or patent slab has ever begotten in the dwellers therein such a gentle and grateful affection as those own for it who have passed their years within homely walls of Devon Cob.



ARROWHEADS AND SPEARHEADS.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND ON DARTMOOR.—*To face p. 175.*

## MEMORANDUM OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND ON DARTMOOR.

BY T. V. HODGSON.

(Read at Tiverton, 24th July, 1919.)

THE late Mr. J. D. Prickman was a well-known member of the Association and an enthusiastic lover of Dartmoor. During his rambles in the neighbourhood of Okehampton, he accumulated a collection of flints which has now passed into the hands of the Municipal Museum at Plymouth through the generosity of Mrs. Prickman. Among these implements there are, of course, a number of fragments derived from the manufacture of more important tools; several flints worked to serve as scrapers; but, most important of all, are five barbed and tanged arrowheads and two elongated implements which might equally well be called large arrowheads or small spearheads. All these are such fine specimens, that it has been thought desirable to put them on record and to figure them. The figures on the Plate are all of natural size.

It is unfortunate that there is no precise locality with any of the specimens, but they were all found, at intervals, on the Moor, in the Okehampton District.

Figs. 1 and 2. Of translucent flint, Fig. 1 less so than the other and about half of one barb is missing. Both these two are rounded in outline.

Figs. 3 and 4. Arrowheads of translucent flint, with straight edges.

Fig. 5. A very large specimen; the largest that I have seen from Dartmoor, being  $2\frac{5}{8}$ " in length, of opaque-grey flint with straight edges.



Fig. 6. A leaf-like spearhead, of translucent flint, thin and beautifully chipped. A really very fine specimen. Not quite so large as the last, being  $2\frac{3}{8}$ " long.

Fig. 7. If it may be called a spearhead, is narrow and diamond shape in section, with a prominent ridge running down the centre. It is well chipped and of a dull colour. Length  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ".

## THE STUDY OF PLACE- AND FIELD-NAMES.

BY MRS. FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

(Read at Tiverton, 24th July, 1919.)

THE study of the derivation of Place- and Field-names should be classed as an exact science, and all guesses and traditions as to their origin should be looked on askance.

Dr. Skeat remarks :<sup>1</sup> " Perhaps there is no subject of study that is, generally speaking, in so neglected a state. The wild and ignorant guesswork of the eighteenth century, and even of the nineteenth, has filled our books of antiquities and our county histories with many misleading stories, and the results of these unconscionable inventions have not unfrequently found their way even into ordnance-maps." And Mr. W. H. Stevenson's scathing remarks should give pause to those who would rush in where the learned fear to tread. " We have in this," he writes of the identification of Kennith and Hubbaston with places in Devonshire,<sup>2</sup> " an instructive example of the worthlessness of ' tradition,' which is here, as so frequently happens elsewhere, the outcome of the dreams of local antiquaries, whose identifications become gradually impressed upon the memory of the inhabitants." Again he writes : " The whole article [on the site of the Battle of Ethandun] is of a very imaginative and unsatisfactory nature, built upon improbable assumptions, baseless identification of sites, impossible etymologies, and shows a general lack of critical restraint."<sup>3</sup>

It is important that a learned society like ours should take up this subject with great care and should not give its sanction to " improbable assumptions," " impossible etymologies," or " unconscionable inventions," while at the same time our Association is eminently fitted to produce satisfactory work that will lead to good results.

<sup>1</sup> *Place-names of Cambridgeshire*, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Asser's Life of King Alfred*, p. 262.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 274.

It is to find the best method of accomplishing such a task that I bring the subject forward.

Dr. Skeat mentions that he had not made a wide and extended study of English place-names, and points out that in many instances one place-name is likely to throw light upon another and it is upon this point that I would like to lay special stress.

I understand that the Secretary of our Place- and Field-names Committee has done a fine work in collecting a vast number of Place-names grouped under Parishes; but, if I may be permitted to say so, something more than a list is needed. To put it briefly, we want "collation and location," and so, after finding a "common denominator," we may arrive at the true derivation of the name. To accomplish this some carefully-thought-out scheme should be adopted. I put forward the following suggestions in the hope that those present will do their best to improve upon them:—

Let us ask the co-operation of members and others in collecting place- and field-names with any data concerning the place itself. Such information should be collated and card-indexed, and the assistance of scholars learned in Celtic and Old English and the evolution of languages should be sought. Eventually we should publish in the *Transactions* those names upon which some unity of derivation or meaning has been reached.

As for details: we might ask contributors of information to cast it in a given form and to write it on a card of selected size, say, that of a postcard  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and written across the longest way, uniformity being desirable for filing purposes. The formula might run in this order:

The modern name; its district; if hamlet, field, road, etc., and what it is.

Its earliest known form with reference to, and date of, document where it occurs.

Any real variation of spelling of an intermediate date.

Its earliest known appearance in its present form.

Any peculiarity of local pronunciation.

Information concerning its characteristics, its situation, or its history.

Reference to any cognate names in the district, county, or elsewhere.

Any suggestion as to its meaning might be added, but let the contributor give his reasons for it.

All such cards should be sent to the Secretary of our Committee or to such deputy as he may appoint.

Those of us who have given microscopic study to a district in Devonshire should be qualified to present valuable information, even if we have not made a study of etymology. Let us take, for instance, some of the common terminations and try to find in what respect places so named resemble each other.

Are all *slades* in valleys leading into other valleys? *Leigh*, ley. Is the place so named a meadow or, at some period likely to have been, a wood? Does the name "silver" occur in the vicinity?

*Shutes*. Is the field near a watercourse which may have been conducted through a "shute," or is it near the Great Field that was divided into "shots"? *Ford*. Is the place by a river or does it occur in early documents as "worth," or "worthy," an enclosed homestead? Is there a Roman Road on which "Cold Harbour" stands? Or take the place-name Alvington, Alwington, Alphington or Alfington, Allington, etc. Is there any trace of ownership by an Alfred or other *Al*?

As for variations in spelling we would want only those having some real difference, such as Tipton in Ottery St. Mary, which we find in early documents as Twyppton and Tupperton, or as Oxenlease which occurs as Oxmalese.

Such points as these might be recorded by one who is not an expert in etymology, yet they would throw light on the subject in hand and might lead at long last to some satisfactory conclusion. For I do not believe there is any royal road to this learning, and a short cut usually leads us into a *cul-de-sac*. We may well labour to prepare the way for those who come after.

EXAMPLE :—

### OTTERY SAINT MARY.

[Parish and Manor.]

Otri (Charter of Edward the Confessor) . . .	1060
Sancte Marie Otry (Assize Roll) . . .	1237
Otry beate Marie (Assize Roll) . . .	1309
Oterhay beate Marie (De Banco Roll) . . .	1511
Auterey (State Papers) . . .	1512
Present form, Ottery St. Mary, occurs in Com-	
mon Plea Rolls . . .	1561

*Suggestion* :—From the name of the river Otter, on which it lies ; this river-name may be derived from Celtic *y-dwr*=the water ; the river is described in some documents as “the Great Water.” The terminal *y* may be from O.E. *ig*, one meaning of this being “watery-place,” and is applied to flooded meadows ; this might account for many Otris of Domesday Book—watery-meadows on the Otter, a river with low banks.



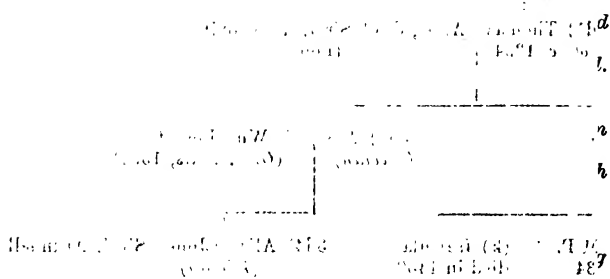
*A. W. Searley, phot*

**HACCOMBE CHURCH.**

**"TYPICAL EARLY POINTED CAPS OF BEER STONE."**

*(See Part I, p. 342.)*

*To face page 181.*





ARCHI

Ralph, son of Arch  
Otto le Archdekne.

Sir Micha  
alive i

Ed. I)

micia, who as wid  
Nansladron

(b) Odo  
ob. c.

=James Treviados  
(Vivian)

d) Odo= ? (e

Thomas  
1379-1420

Job  
ob. s

## HACCOMBE.

PART II. (1330-1440).

BY A. W. SEARLEY.

(Read at Tiverton, 24th July, 1919).

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|--|---|
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| Banke's <i>Dormant Peerage</i> .             | Furneaux, J., <i>Of Antony and</i>          |
| Blue Book.                                   | <i>Sheviocke Churches</i> .                 |
| Book of Aids.                                | Gilbert, C. S., <i>Survey of Cornwall</i> . |
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| Dunkin's <i>Brasses of Cornwall</i> .        | Papal Registers.                            |
| Dictionary, <i>Imperial</i> .                | Risdon's <i>Note Book</i> .                 |
| <i>Dict. of National Biography</i> .         | Tregothnan Charters.                        |
| Daniell's <i>Hist. of Cornwall</i> .         | William of Worcester's <i>Itinerary</i>     |
| Dymond's MS., E. C. L.                       | <i>of Cornwall</i> .                        |

### THE ARCHDEACON FAMILY.

The name is peculiar, and few families have had such marvellous variations of spelling. The following list is possibly yet incomplete :—

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ARCEDEAKENE. Quivil's   | ARCEDECNE. Will <sup>m</sup> Malerbe, |
| Reg., 1280.             | 1384.                                 |
| ARCEDEAKNE. Feud. Aids, | ARCEDEKNE. Stapelden's                |
| 1346.                   | Reg., c. 1320.                        |

ARCEDEAKENE.	Bitton's	ERCEDEKENE.	Inq. p.m.,
Reg., 1291.		1304.	
ARCEDYAKENE.	Bitton's	ERCEDEKNE.	Inq. p.m.,
Reg., 1291.		1329.	
ARCEDYAKIN.	Assize Roll,	ERCEDYAKNE.	Palgrave
1302.		Writs, 1308.	
ARCHDEACON.	Camden, 1695	ERCHEDECNE.	Pole, c. 1630.
ARCHDEAKEN.	Feud. Aids,	ERCHDECON.	Risdon, c.
1346.		1635.	
ARCHDEAKON.	"Scroll of	ERCHDEKEN.	Cornwall Reg.,
Arms," 1588.		1847.	
ARCHDECNE.	Inq. p.m.,	ERCHEDEKENY.	Gilbert,
1397.		1817.	
ARCHDECON.	Sir G. Carew,	ERCHDEKNE.	Pole, c. 1630.
c. 1588.		ERSEDEKNE.	Pat. Rolls,
ARCHDEKAN.	Sir G. Carew.	1333.	
ARCHDEKNE.	Sir G. Carew.	HERCEDEKNE.	Feud. Aids,
ARCHDYAKENE.	Bitton's	1346.	
Reg., 1307.		KERCEDEKNE.	Feud. Aids,
ARCHEDEACONE.	Epis. Reg.	1346.	
1309.		LARCEDEKNE.	Tregothnan
ARCHEDIAKON.	Inq. p.m.,	Charter, 1230.	
1397.		LERCEDEAKNE.	Pat. Rolls,
ARCHEDECON.	Sir G. Carew.	1327.	
1588.		LERCEDECKNE.	Crabbe,
ARCHEDEKEN.	Pipe Rolls,	1861.	
1416.		LERCEDEKENE.	Grandis-
ARCHEDEKNE.	Pipe Rolls,	son's Reg., 1357.	
1397.		LERCEDEKKEN.	Inq. p.m.,
ARCHEDIAKON.	Inq. p.m.,	1483.	
1397.		LERCEDEKNE.	Pat. Rolls,
ARCHID'. Pipe Rolls, 1194.		1339.	
ARCHIDECON.	Sir G. Carew,	LERCEDEKYN.	Parl. Writ.,
1588.		1308.	
ARCHIDEKEN.	Leland, c.	LERCEDICON.	Risdon, c.
1540.		1635.	
ARCHIDIAZONE.	F. of F.,	LERCEDYKNE.	Inq. p.m.,
1277.		1335.	
ERCEDEAKNE.	Inq. p.m.,	LERCHDEACON.	Westcote,
1340.		c. 1600.	
ERCEDECNE.	Pole, c.	LERCHDECKNE.	Prince, c.
1630.		1700.	
ERCEDEKEN.	Inq. p.m.,	LERCHEDEKEN.	Inq. p.m.,
		1407.	

LERCHDEKKEN. Inq. p.m., 1483.	L'ERCHEDKENE. Parl. Writ, 1308.
LERCHDEKNE. Parl. Writ., 1308.	LE ERCEDECNE. Pole, c.1630.
L'ERCH-DEACON. Polsue's History, 1867.	LE ERCEDEKNE. Inq. p.m., 1386.
L'ERCEDEKNE. Lysons, 1822.	LE ERCHDEACON. Polwhele. LE ERCHEDIAKNE. Pat. Rolls, 1337.

Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, says, "Sir John Lerchedekne, Knight, and not Priest (for he was so called of his Family, and not by his Calling, as in Froissard you shall note the like to be familiar amongst the nobility of Gascoigne)." Mr. Reichel suggests that a son may have been born before ordination—see the case of the Rector of Rousdon in Cal. of Doets in France, or he may have been born afterwards. This subject is discussed in *D. A. Trans.*, 1905, p. 316, where it is stated that the Bishop of Exeter was called upon to deal with the difficult question of married people, one of whom wished to enter a monastery when the other was unwilling to follow his or her example. On the marriage of the clergy Pope Alexander III writes to Bishop Bartholomew, "we have been informed that in your diocese certain sub-deacons have presumed to enter upon matrimony and live with their wives like laymen." Whereupon he advises, "although such action is contrary to the regulations of the Holy Canons," that it should be tolerated, "provided only that they do not approach to minister at the Altar, nor to hold ecclesiastical benefices." In 1107 the Pope sent a letter to Anselm of Canterbury declaring that as the most valuable part of the clergy were priests' sons, such persons should be promoted in the Church. This gave great offence to the English bishops; but the King (Henry I) took sides, and raised much revenue by permitting the clergy to retain their wives on paying a fee for licence to do so. The large amount obtained in this manner proves that a great number of clergy retained their wives; and it is safe to assume that in the thirteenth century many of the clergy were married men; and, although illegitimacy was supposed to prevent ordination, a search of the Episcopal Registers will show a number of dispensations to set this aside (see Dr. Cutts' *Parish Priest*).

In *Piers Plowman's Vision* the situation is thus summed up:—

“ Since Bondsmen’s bairns have been made Bishops, And  
 Bastard’s bairns have been Archdeacons,  
 And Cobblers and their sons for silver have been Knights,  
 and Monks and Monials that Mendicants should feed,  
 Have made their kin Knights, and Knights’ Fees purchased,  
 Popes and Patrons poor gentle blood refuse, and take  
 Simon’s son, Sanctuary to keep.”

Arms of Archdeacon : Argent 3 chiverons Sable (Pole).

These arms occur carved on a bench-end in Landulph Church (*Notes and Gleanings*, Vol. I, p. 39); also “ lately extant in the glass windows of Liskeard Church ” (Polsue, p. 22); and on a tile in Exeter Cathedral. The family has an unfortunate beginning, for the earliest reference to the name shows that Ralph, son of “ Ralph Archid’,” had been outlawed for an unknown offence. In 1194 he is stated to owe £35 3s. 4d. for a judgment made in the King’s Court by which he was quit of an appeal in outlawry against him (Rot. Pip. 6 Rd. II). The Sheriff of Cornwall the same year accounted for 41s. “ of the issues of Hymene which belonged to Ralph Archid’.” A Ralph Larcedekne (probably the same) was a witness to a charter belonging to Tresodorn in 1230 (Tregothnan Charter No. 15, quoted by Maclean). In 1235 Odo le Archdekne was one of the Justices of Assize at Launceston (Rot. Fin. 19 Henry III). In 1269 Roger Arcedekne was witness to a Charter relating to Rodam (Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. I). In 1277–8 Stephen de Archdekne had married the third daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, who had a grant from King John, “ ad fermam feodi ” of lands in Dessia and Dessimonia in Ireland, and this Stephen was in the war of Kyldare against the King (Cal. Geneal. No. 41, p. 268). A branch of the Archdeacons must have settled in Ireland at an early date, for in 1302, John, Silvester, and William le Ercedekne (possibly sons of Stephen) are described among the “ Fideles ” of Ireland; and Maurice le Ercedekne is a column lower than the others for the same purpose. Each had a letter of credence from the King concerning the wars in Scotland (Parl. Writs. I, p. 584). In 1309 Mauricius and Reymundus le Ercedekne, “ Fideles of Ireland,” were requested to perform military service against the Scots (Palgrave, 3 Edw. II). In 1322 Reymundus Lercedekne was requested, as one of the “ Nobiles ” of Ireland to perform military

service ; and in 1324 he was commanded to obey Johannes Darcy, Justiciar of Ireland. In the same year letters of credence were sent him concerning aid for the Duchy of Aquitaine.

Maclean, p. 254, considers all these persons were of the same family, but we can find no evidence of their relationship to each other. *Burke*, sub "*Dunboyne Barony*," says, "The Arcedeaknes were of Baronial rank in Ireland temp. Edw. I and Edw. II, and were summoned to Parliament as Barons by those monarchs. Gortnamona was given by Cromwell to a descendant of the Kilkenny family."

The Archdeacons had great possessions in Cornwall, and were connected with the Trevanions of Carhayes, Trefry of Trefry, St. Aubyn of Clowance, Arundell of Lanhern Gerveis, Cary of Launceston, Tresham, Godolphin, Trefusis, and many others (see Pole). Five members of this family achieved altogether 18 elections for Cornwall between 1305 and 1390.

Thomas (4a) eight times between 1305 and 1390 (Palgrave).

Odo (4b) three times in 1313-15-19 (Palgrave).

John (5b) twice, in 1332 and 1336 (Palgrave).

Warin (6b) three times, once in 1380 and twice in 1382 (Blue Book).

Michael (6j) twice, in 1385 and 1390 (Palgrave).

It is noticeable that M.P.'s in those days were usually considerably under sixty ; their average was about forty. Elderly men did not willingly undertake the fatigue of a journey involving 7 or 8 days on horseback. John Archdeacon was elected at 27 and 29, but not after ; Warin about 49 and 51, but not after ; Michael about 39 and 41, but not after.

The earliest reference to an ancestor of the Haccombe branch is in Pole, p. 222, "Showbrooke (anciently Shogbrooke), anno 27 of Kinge Henry 3 (1243), was thenheritance of Sr MICHAELL LE ERCEDECNE (1) ; whom lineally succeeded Sr Thomas, Sr Otho, etc." . . . "This mannor was given unto Alexander Carew by his mother and contynewed in the famyly of Carew of Antonie unto Richard Carew, w<sup>ch</sup> sold this mannor unto Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Periam K<sup>t</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> granted the same unto Sr Robert Basset K<sup>t</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth his 2 daughter ; and they have sold it unto Richard Reynell, of Credy Wiger, Esq<sup>r</sup>,"

lately deceased, unto whom is succeeded Peryam Reynell his sonne." . . . "Fulford lieth part in the parish of Shogbrooke, and part in the parish of Crediton, and was granted by Michael le Ercedeene unto Roger le Squier." (The Squier family are again mentioned in connection with the Archdeacons in a deed made by William Squyer and dated at Heaunton Punchardon 13 Oct. 3 Henry V). There is no reference to this Michael in *Testa de Nevil*, or the *Hundred Rolls*, but only in secondary authorities. Tregothnan Charters state that in 1272 Michael le Arche-dekne gave half a mark for an Assize (Maclean).

Michael (1) had two sons, ODO (2a), and Thomas (2b). In 1277 Orger de Pomerai petitioned against Odo le Archdekene, and against "*Alice who was the wife of Thomas brother of Odo*" (Assize Roll, 6 Edw. I). Cornwall F. of F. No. 98. At Lanslaveton (Launceston) 24 Ap. 1244. Between Reginald le Futur and Dionisia his wife, and Odo le Ercedeckne whom John de Tagullou (in Gwen- nap) and Albreda his wife vouched to warranty, and who warranted to them 2 acres of land in Rendy (in Breage). Reginald and Dionisia granted the said land to Odo and his heirs, etc., rendering therefor yearly one pair of white gloves and 1d. at Easter for all service and demand. And Odo gave to Reginald and Dionisia 24s. sterling. Odo probably died without heirs.

SIR THOMAS ARCHDEACON (2b) = Alice, is mentioned by Pole as succeeding Sir Michael; he is also named in Viscount Falmouth's Deeds, No. 1911 (Maclean). In 1265 he appears as a party to charter relating to Tregony. In 1274 Margaret, relict of the Earl of Cornwall, petitioned against Thomas le Ercedeckne concerning part of the manor of Elerky (De Banco Roll. 3 Edw.) I (see under Odo, 3b). In 1277 he was one of the knights performing military service due from Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Muster at Worcester (Palgrave I, 198). Thomas and his wife Alice, and his son Odo and his wife Alice are named in 1284 (Assize Roll. 12 Edw. I). It is probable that he died soon after 1277 (Maclean).

There are numerous references to Thomas 2b, in Cornwall F. of F. :—

20 Jany., 1274, No. 273. Between Thomas le Ercedeckne, and Richard Trebigau and Matilda his wife as to 30s. of rent in Landeke. To Thomas and his heirs. For this Thomas gave to Richard 5 marks of silver.

29 Ap., 1274, No. 274. Between Thomas le Ercedekne, and John de Carkel and Joan his wife as to 30s. of rent in Langedeke. To Thomas and his heirs. For this Thomas gave them "1 sore sparrow hawk" (Fr. Sor-falcon). The *Imperial Dictionary* defines a Sore sparrow hawk "as of the first year" (see *D. and C. N. and Q.*, 1918, p. 119). Other peculiar fines or heriots referred to in this paper are "1 clove gilly-flower"; "1 pair of iron spurs"; "a greyhound on Easter Day"; "3 roses"; "1 pair of white gloves" (see Blount's *Ancient Tenures*).

18 Ap., 1277, No. 275. Very similar to 274; between Peter de Ralegh and Thomas le Archidiacone as to 1 messuage and 1 ploughland in Landegwe. Thomas gave Peter 36 marks of silver.

25 Nov., 1277, No. 276. Between Thomas le Ercedekne and John de Bello Prato as to 1 messuage and 1 ploughland in Landege. To Thomas and his heirs. Rendering 1 clove gilly-flower at Easter.

Geoffry (3a), eldest son of Thomas (2b), died a minor, *s.p.* An inquisition referring to him was taken at Tregony, 4 May, 1339, on the petition of Sir John Archdeacon (5b), great-grandson of Thomas (2b), who alleged that Katherine de Monte Acuto, who was at one time Lady of the Manor of Elerky, gave the same to John Gattesden and his heirs, and that John gave the manor to Richard Earl of Cornwall, who gave the same to Thomas Lercedekne, great-grandfather of the petitioner, and the manor descended to Geoffry son of Thomas, who, being under age, William Monketon, Sheriff of Cornwall, took his body and the manor into the King's hands. The said Geoffry died within age, and his brother Odo (3b), who at the time was with the King in the Welsh wars, afterwards had livery of the said manor (Escheats, No. 62, 13 Edw. III).

Odo (3b), son of Thomas (2b), died in 1290. Inq. p.m. marked "deest," 18 Edw. I. His wife Amicia, survived him, leaving Thomas (4a) his heir. His will is recorded but lost (Vicary Gibbs).

Cornwall F. of F., No. 318. At Westminster, 27 Oct., 1285. Between Eymer de Ponte and Matilda his wife, and Odo Le Erchedekne as to the manors of Ruddory (in Gwinear) and Ryvers (in Phillack). To Odo and his heirs, etc., For which Odo gave to Eymer and Matilda 160 marks of silver.

In 1289 Odo held West Liddaton (Brentor), and made



it over to the Abbat of Tavistock (*Trans.* XLVI, p. 236). The records of Torr Abbey state that in 1291 the whole property of an estate given by Sir Odo le Arcedekne was appropriated for ever to the providing of the poor with clothes and shoes (*E. D. A. S. Trans.*, 1844, p. 54). Amicia *alias* Alice, relict of Odo, afterwards m. "Serlo de Nansladron *vel* Lansladron," who in 1304 held  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the manor of Elerky (S. Veryan) in right of Amicia his wife as dower (Extent. 32 Edw. I, No. 196). Amicia also held the manor of Lanyhorne in socage during the minority of Roger de la Poyle (Coram Rege Roll, 30 Edw. I). Nansladron is in St. Ewe (see Cornwall F. of F., No. 505).

1297. Serlo was returned as holding £20 yearly, and therefore eligible as a Knight for military service.

1298. Summoned from Devon for military service.

1301. Summoned as a Baron.

1305 and 1307. Summoned to Parliament.

1308 and 1314. Summoned for military service against the Scots.

1317, 20 Feb. He was one of the persons accused of making a forcible entry into the manor of Godolphin, belonging to Johannes de Treiago (Palgrave's Writs, p. 1077). John Treiago or Treiagu was a Conservator of the Peace in 1287; tax collector in 1301; a Burgess for Truro in 1305; and M.P. for Cornwall 1307.

Maclean's statement that Serlo's wife was "*Alice, relict of Thomas*," is manifestly incorrect. This is proved by Calend. Genealogicum, No. 195, 32 Edw. I, which says, "Margaret, relict of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Extent of the manors of which the said Margaret claimed  $\frac{1}{3}$  part against Walter de Cornu, Thomas Lercedekne, and Serlo de Lanladron and Amicia his wife; the said Serlo and his wife do not hold to the full third part of the third part of the manor of Ilerky, because a certain Alice, the mother of Odo Lercedekne was dowered with a certain part of the said manor on the day on which Odo her son died, also because *Amicia, wife of Odo*, was unable to hold the third part of the same manor by way of dower."

Arms of Lansladron: Arg. 3 chevronels Sable (Lysons' *Cornwall*).

AMITIA (3c) dau. of Thomas is mentioned by Vivian as having m. Sir Michael Petit, K<sup>t</sup>. This knight "acknow-

ledged homage to Eurinus de la Laund in Trenausmaur. 2<sup>d</sup> Edw. I " 1274 (Vis. Falmouth's Deeds, No. 1911).

JOHN (3d), mentioned by Maclean, was possibly father of Thomas Lercedekne (3d1), whose chequered career, largely owing to similarity of name, seems to be inextricably interwoven with that of Thomas (4a). Of this John nothing is known; but of his son THOMAS (3d1) Palgrave notes: "If the Thomas le Ercedekne, who served as K<sup>t</sup> of the Shire of Cornwall, be not the person also summoned to Parliament as a Baron, he may be 'Thomas fil' Odonis Lercedekne or Ercedekne of Ellerky, etc. (Esch. No. 33, 5 Edw. III). The Thomas who was summoned to Parliament is considered by Dugdale as Ercedekne of Sheepstall. "The military writs and other miscellaneous entries relating to the individuals of this name cannot be appropriated with any certainty, nor can it be ascertained to which of the Ercedeknes the entries in Vol. I, p. 584, refer" (Palgrave). (He appears not to have known that Sheepstall was a hamlet in Elerky). Maclean, too, remarks "the orders and commissions given in the name of Thomas Lercedekne between 1310 and 1325 are very numerous, and it would appear that there were two persons of the same name to whom they were issued, for whilst on 15 May, 1321, Thomas was summoned to attend Parliament at Westminster as a Baron, a Thomas Lercedekne was returned as a Knight of the Shire for Cornwall to the same Parliament, as he was again subsequently. . . . We are, we believe, correct in stating that the Thomas who was M.P. from 14th to 18th Edw. II was Thomas son of Odo." Thomas (3d1) seems to have been completely eclipsed by his more imposing cousin, Thomas (4a), son of Odo. He married Anne, dau. of Sir John de Knovill (or Cnovil). The latter was a man of importance temp. Edw. I. He held Loddiswell in 1275 (Hund. Rolls); and Pole adds, "anno 24 of Kinge Edw. I by payment of fortie shillings rent yearly." In 1303 "Ippepen and Galmentona (in Churston Ferrers) were held by Gilbert de Knovill and John Carru for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee" (Reichel, in *Hund. of Haytor*, p. 116). "Sir Gilbert de Knovill held in Yudeford (now called Edeford) Hillitor, and Dulchet, one knight's fee; unto whom succeeded Sr John" (Pole, p. 268). Sir Gilbert was Sheriff of Devon, 23-28 Edw. I (1294-1300); Chief Baron of Exchequer (Pole); commissioner of Forests (Palgrave); is referred to several times in the "Writs,"

where he is stated to be deceased in 1316; but his Inq. p.m. shows that he died about 3 years previously (7 Edw. II). Pole in one place (p. 133) says, "the mannor of Batteshorn in the parish of Honiton was granted by Isabella, Countess of Devon and Albermarle unto Sr Gilbert de Knovill K<sup>t</sup>"; and on the same page says that the Countess having "noe issue living sold it (and other estates) unto K. Ed. I, who granted it unto Sr Gilbert de Knovill."

Sir John de Knovill (Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II, 1316-7) held Pockington, Somerset (Feud. Aids). He was born c. 1275 and died c. 1316. He had 3 daughters, (1) Cicely=Peter Achard, ob. s.p.; (2) Elinor=John Dun (or Donne) who had a son John; and (3) "Anne, wief of Thomas Erce-decne" (Pole). There was also a son, Michael, who died s. p. "It is allowed to William de Leden, King's Escheator in Gloucestershire and Welsh Border, that having accepted security from William de Luscot who has married Alice (3d3), daughter and heir of Anne, sister of Michael, son of John de Knovill, deceased, for his reasonable relief, and having given legal possession of  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the manor of Redwyk in Magor, with its appurtenances, etc." (Original Rolls, No. 3, 28 Edw. III, 1354).

Arms of Donne, Dun, of Dunn: Arg. 3 mullets gules (Risdon).

Arms of Knovill of Batishorn: Arg. 3 mullets of 5 points Gules (Pole).

On the death of Sir John de Knovil his "land was parted betwixt his surviving daughter Elinor Dun, and Anne Lercedekne. The moyty (of Anne) descended unto Alis (3d3), the wife of William Luscot, d. of Thomas, and sister and heire of Michael (3d2) Ercedecne, w<sup>ch</sup> had issue Alis (3d4) (? Joan) married unto Sr John Arundell of Lanhern" (Pole, p. 134). Sir William (or Walter) Luscot is described by Pole as "a great lawyer and principal person in the management of the great offices of this country. Edw. III." "Luscot in the parish of Braunton; John de Luscot dwelled in the same and had issue John, which by Matilda, dau. of Edmond Speccot, had issue Will<sup>am</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> by (Alis) sister and heir of Michael (3d2) son of Thomas Ercedecne and his wife (Anne) d. and coheire of Sir John Knovill, K<sup>t</sup>, had issue Alis (? Joan) married unto Sir John Arondell of Lanhern" (*idem*, p. 395).

"Combhall in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Drewstington belonged unto

Sr Gilbert de Knovill, and by discent came unto Anne, on of y<sup>e</sup> daughters of Sr John Knovill K<sup>t</sup>, wief of Thomas Ercedecne (commonly called Archdecon), whose son Michael dying without issue, it fell unto Alis his sister, wief of William Luscot, whose daughter (Jone) brought it unto the house of Arondell " (*idem*, p. 244). " Luscot gave name to its ancient owners, amongst whom William de Luscot lived here temp. Edw. III, who was learned in the laws and bore rule in the county. He much increased his ancestors' estate, as well by his own industry as by the marriage of the sister and heir of Michael Lercecon " (Risdon, p. 338).

" The King for £30 grants to William de Luscot the custody of 2 Fees, formerly the lands and tenures with appurtenances in Lodeswell, Yedeford (? Ideford), and Batteshorn in Devonshire, which Margaret, who was the wife of Gilbert de Knovill, deceased, held, etc., to have up to the legal age of their heirs " (Original Rolls, 31 Edw. III).

Sir William Luscot was M.P. for Devon in 1372.

Arms of Luscot : Az. a stag's head cabosed Arg. within a border engrailed Or (Pole).

Brantyngham's Reg., fol. 80b., 30 Sept., 1380. " Item. Dominus concessit Licenciam Willelmo Luscote et Margarete uxori ejusdem, quod possint facere celebrari Divina etc. in Capella sive Oratorio infra mansiones suas de Luscote, in Parochia de Brauntone, et de Spraycombe, in Parochia de Mortho ; quamdiu Domino placuerit duraturam." These oratories became very general in the houses of wealthy persons from the latter end of the 13th century onwards. Bishop Stafford's Register mentions 272 in Devon and Cornwall. All were under Episcopal jurisdiction, and had strict limitations to prevent abuses and interference with the rights of rectors. Anyone might build an oratory for private worship, but Mass could not be celebrated there without the Bishop's licence ; a bell might not be used, nor anything be done to draw away people from worshipping in their parish church. These licences were usually issued "*in forma communi*," stating the name of the individual, and including his wife, children, servants, and guests ; and they generally stipulated that, except in case of physical infirmities, all shall attend their Parish Church on Sundays and Festivals, and there hear Mass. Brantyngham's Reg. fol. 143b records that A.D.

1385, the Lady Johanne Arundell obtained a similar licence for an Oratory ; on Aug. 23 of the same year she was permitted to select one or more priests as confessors.

Arms of Arondell : Argent 6 Swallows Sable 3.2.1. (Pole).

In June, 1337, things were looking dark for Thomas Archdeacon, for in ten days there were three warrants issued for his arrest. (1) Pat. Rolls, memb. 31d. June 2, 1337. At Stamford. "Appointment, pursuant to the ordinance of the late Parliament at Westminster for the arrest of suspected persons, of John Hamely, Sheriff of Cornwall, to arrest Thomas Lercedekne, and to have him safely kept in Launceveton prison until further order."

(2) Pat. Rolls memb. 14d. June 9, 1337. At Stamford. "Appointment of John Dauney, Ralph Bloyeu, and John Cole, Sheriff of Cornwall, to arrest and imprison at Launceveton Thomas le Erchedekne."

(3) Pat. Rolls memb. 14d, June 12, 1337. At Stamford. "Appointment of John Lercedekne, John Dauney, John Darundell, and Ralph Bloyou, Knights, to arrest and imprison at Exeter, Thomas Lercedekne, Kt."

Ralph Bloyou was in 1336 M.P. (with Sir John Archdeacon) for Cornwall.

John Dauney was in 1316 M.P. for Dorset.

From the expression "arrest of suspected persons" (*supra*) it would appear that the offence committed by Thomas was a political one, but the sequel shows it to have been ecclesiastical, for the following week he was publicly excommunicated in Exeter Cathedral. Prebendary Hingeston Randolph, on p. 1709 of the *General Index to Bp. Grandisson's Register*, Vol. III, says, "Sir Thomas Lercedekne Knt. and Matilda his wife, 559. . . . His excommunication, public penance in the Cathedral and absolution, 841." This is incorrect and misleading, for the inference is that the guilty person was Thomas (4a), the husband of Matilda ; and this belief seems to have been general. There is a certain amount of pleasure, after the lapse of six centuries, in being able to clear the character of a man with such a splendid record, and to fix the guilt on the right shoulders. Thomas (4a) son of Odo, died in 1331, and the excommunication did not take place until June 16th, 1337, thus convicting Thomas (3d1) son of John. Unfortunately it is not quite clear as to what charges were preferred against him, for "folio 207 has been cut out of the register, the stump of the



*J. W. Searley, phot.*

HACCOMBE CHURCH.

"THE REMAINS OF A VESTED ARM IN FREESTONE.

(See Part I, p. 342.)

*To face page 198.*

extracted leaf still remaining to tell the tale" (footnote by Preb. H. Randolph). This looks as if some member of the family had endeavoured to remove all traces of the disgrace. Dr. Oliver, on p. 7 of the Additional Supplement of the *Monasticon*, under the heading of "Crantock Collegiate Church," refers to the offence as "some trespass on this establishment or some parochial churches." As far as can be gathered from his "Confession," Thomas had offended "in particular against Sir William de Lounday, Dean of the Church of Carentoke (Crantock); Sir Richard de Gomersale, canon of Glasney; John Billounde de Trethuwel, and Master William de Carslake." There is a full account of the ceremony in Grandisson's Reg., fol. 208, showing how thoroughly things were done in those days, from "Excommunicacionis Majoris" to public Confession, Penance, and Absolution. The penitent was led to the Great Altar of Exeter Cathedral, "nudus pedes et caput, camisa et tunica tantum indutus, zona deposita, virgam deferens in manibus, et petiit a Sentencia super-adicta humiliter se absolvi." This Thomas probably died c. 1354.

THOMAS (4a) son of Odo; born c. 1275, died 1331. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (1331-2).

Daniell's *History of Cornwall*, referring to a paper by Mr. H. M. Whitley (*Jour. R. I. Cornwall*, Vol. X, p. 425), states that Thomas who died in 1331 was son of Thomas of Lanyhorn Castle, who was "slain in the woeful fight of Bannockburn" (24 June, 1314). This statement is incorrect in three particulars, because (1) Thomas (4a) was son of Odo (Original Rolls, 53); (2) in his pedigree Mr. Whitley describes the supposed father of Thomas as having died in 1303; and (3) the real father, Odo, died in or about 1290.

Under the heading "LORD ARCHDENKE," C. S. Gilbert in his *Survey of Cornwall*, 1817, Vol. I, p. 529, writes, "*Thomas Erchedekeny*, as the name was then written . . . inherited two noble seats in Cornwall, of which the Castle of Ruan Lanihorn, then called (as is supposed) Shepestall, was perhaps the most superb, but the family in later days most assuredly resided on their manor of East Anthony, which was obtained by a marriage with an heiress of Daunay." Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall* refers to Anthony as "the poor home of my ancestors."

Vicary Gibbs in the 1910 edition of *Cokayne*, thinks



"with Thomas Lercedekne the family attained the zenith of importance"; but this importance did not decline with John and Warin of Haccombe. H. M. Whitley in *Lanyhorn Castle and its Lords*, mentions that "in the village of Ruan on a branch of the Fal, still exist slight remains of the feudal castle of the Ercedeknes; for years they served as a quarry for the little village now standing on the site." He also gives a history of Elerchi, to which Lanyhorn is attached. Lanyhorn Manor was held of the honour of Launceston Castle by the service of presenting a brace of greyhounds. William of Worcester's *Itinerary of Cornwall* speaks of the castle as standing *temp.* Edw. IV, and Leyland's *Itinerary* records "At the head of Lanyhorne Creeke standeth the Castelle of Lanyhorn sumtyme a Castel of an 8 tourres, now decaying for lak of Coverture. It longgid as principal house to the Archdeacons. The Landes descendid by Heires general to the best Corbetes of Shropshir, and to Vaulx of Northamptonshir, (but) Vaulx's part (has been) syns bought by Tregyon of Cornewaul."

J. F. Tonkin notes that in his time one tower was 50 feet high, but was pulled down by Mr. Grant, the rector, who built several houses with the material; he also states that within 30 years of the time of his writing, six out of eight towers of the castle had been standing (see Whitaker's notes, *R.I.C. Journal*, IX, 437).

"A coheirss of Archdekne (Alianora 7a) married Lucy, and the coheirss of Sir William Lucy married into the families of Corbet and Vaux. One moiety of the manor of Lanihorne being described as lately parcel of the possessions of Sir William Vaux attainted, was granted in 1462 to Avery Cornburgh; this moiety passed by purchase to the Tregians, and in 1620 belonged to Ezekiel Grosse; the other moiety was then vested in Sir Henry Wallop, Kt" (Lysons' *Cornwall*, p. 279).

Knights who held their lands by military service in the 14th century had no light duty to perform, as will be seen in the following record of events chronicled under the heading of Sir Thomas Lercedekne.

1293 (Survey of Henry de Pomeray's lands). "Thoñ le Arcedek holds 12 acres in Reswori containing 12 Cornish carucates (plough-lands), and pays 2s. at Michaelmas, and does service. Also 1 acre in Tre-

- worgy Scor, containing 1 Cornish carucate, and pays 23d. at Purification (2nd Feb.), and does service" (*Testa de Nevil*, 21 Edw. I).
1297. July 7. Returned for Cornwall as holding £20 in land. Summoned to perform military service with horse and arms overseas. Muster at London (Palgrave's Writs, I, p. 285).
1299. Paid 3s. 9d. of aid beyond what he had already paid (Pipe Rolls, 28 Edw. I).
1301. June 24. Summoned for military service against the Scots. Muster at Berwick (Palgrave, I, p. 350).
1302. Oliver Clayton sued him respecting a mill in Magna Clummer; Oliver alleging that Thomas had no ingress except by Odo le Arcedyakin (36), to whom Thomas Arcedyakin, grandfather of the said Thomas, had devised it (Assize Roll, 30 Edw. I).
1303. Witness to a charter relating to Tregarek (Tregothnan Charter, 4307).
1303. An inquisition was held to ascertain the value of his lands (Maclean).
1303. Knight of the Shire for Cornwall. Obtained "writ de expensis" for 15 days from March 20th (Maclean). 1305. 16 Feb., and 28 Feb., M.P. for Cornwall; summoned to Westminster; obtained "writ de expensis" (Palgrave, I, 141).
1306. One of the securities for Richard de Beaupre and others of Cornwall. Day after Ascension (Palgrave, I, 163).
1306. Summoned to Carlisle for service against the Scots (Palgrave, I, 377).
1306. Again summoned, but denied liability. On his lands being seized by the Sheriff of Cornwall he petitioned the King to enquire whether he was liable to service or not. It was commanded that the Treasurer and Baron of the Exchequer should enquire into the matter (Rot. Parl., Vol. I, 196, quoted by Maclean).
1308. March 17. Conservator of the Peace in Cornwall (Palgrave, II, 12).
1309. Ap. 27. One of the Assessors and Collectors (Palgrave, II, 39).
1309. Dec. 18. One of the Justices appointed to receive complaints of Prizes being taken contrary to statute (Palgrave, II, 25).

1310. Ap. 1. Ordered to proceed with greater activity in executing commissions for conservancy of the peace (Palgrave, II, 28).
1311. One of the Supervisors of Array in Cornwall (also in March, 1322) (Palgrave, I, 409).
1312. Governor of Tintagel Castle, and Sheriff of Cornwall, 1313-4 (Vicary Gibbs' *Cokayne*).
1312. Steward of the Duchy, *vice* Piers Gaveston, executed (Close Rolls).
1313. Sept. 23. Summoned to Parliament at Westminster as K<sup>t</sup> of the Shire (Palgrave, I, 104).
- 1313-4. Referred to as Sheriff of Cornwall at Launceston (Stapeldon's Reg., fol. 200 b).
- 1313-4. Jan. 14. Appointed executor for John Arundelle. On 11 March of the same year Bp. Stapeldon sold to Thomas Lercedeakne for "centum libris sterlingorum" (£100) the wardship of John, son of John Arundell, together with the custody of the "Manerium de la Herne" (Lanhern) during the minority of the said heir (Stapeldon's Reg., fol. 102).
1315. Jan. 20. Summoned to Parliament at Westminster as Knight of the Shire (Palgrave, I, 141).
1316. Aug. 20. Summoned to Newcastle for military service against the Scots (Palgrave, I, 178).
1321. "Summoned to Parliament 15 May, 1321, to 13 Sept., 1324, by writs directed Thomas Lercedekne, whereby he may be held to have been LORD ARCHDEKNE" (Vicary Gibbs).
1321. Investigating the piracies so common on the Devon and Cornish coasts. It appears that certain men of Cornwall had attacked a Portuguese ship near Falmouth, and carried off ship and goods to the value of £400 to Penryn (Close Rolls).
1321. Ordered to abstain from attending the meeting of "Good Peers" illegally convened by the Earl of Lancaster to be held at Doncaster (Maclean).
1322. 2 and 6 Feb. Summoned for service against the Scots at York; also to raise as many men-at-arms as he can, and hold himself in readiness to march when summoned (Palgrave, I, 545 and 614).
1322. 14 Feb. Muster at Coventry to march against rebels adherent to the Earl of Lancaster (Palgrave, I, 547).

1322. May 7. Instructed to surcease from enforcing levies in maritime townships in Cornwall (Palgrave, I, 567).
1322. June 2. Ordered not to proceed with the task of raising 500 foot-soldiers as a truce had been concluded with the Scots rebels to last until June 12th, and for thirteen years from that date (Close Rolls, memb. 4d.).
1322. "It may be worthy of remark that on 27 Nov., 1322, he was commanded to assemble as many men as he could . . . and to repair to *such of his manors as were nearest to York* to march from thence against the Scots in case of invasion" (Maclean).
- Note.*—From 1322 onwards it is possible that the M.P. for Cornwall is Thomas (3d1), as Thomas (4a) was summoned as a Baron. Still the fact remains that there was no Thomas M.P. after 1330.
1323. March 9. In spite of the truce of 1322, he was again summoned for service against the Scots and to raise as many men-at-arms as he can over the contingent due by tenure. On Ap. 25 he is commanded to raise 200 foot-soldiers; on Ap. 18 he is ordered to provide pack-saddles for the army in case they advance without waggon-train; but on June 2 he is discharged from attendance from the muster and commanded to stay execution of commission (Palgrave, I, 632).
1323. Nov. 20. Summoned to Parliament for 20 Jany., 1324 (Palgrave, I, 287). Dec. 26, same year, resummoned to Parliament prorogued to Feb. 23, 1324 (Palgrave, I, 287-9).
1324. May 9. Returned by the Sheriff as being in Gascony on the King's service (Palgrave, I, 655).
1324. Aug. 4. Summoned for service in person for the defence of the Duchy of Aquitaine, etc., and to raise all the force he can in addition to his contingent due by tenure (Palgrave, I, 664).
1324. Sept. 13. Summoned to Parliament at Salisbury; afterwards altered to London, but to which he was not resummoned (Palgrave, I, 317).
1325. "Sir Thomas Lercedekne, governor of Tintagel, was summoned as a Baron to Parliament 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Edw. III" (Rogers).
1325. Feb. 17 and May 1. Summoned to Portsmouth

for military service in Gascony (Palgrave, I, 714); but on July 10, he was discharged from attending (*idem* I, 723). On 21 Dec. he was again summoned (*idem* I, 684).

1327. Feb. 24. Pardon to Thomas Lercedekne for adherence to Hugh le Despenser the elder and other the King's enemies and rebels (Pat. Rolls, memb. 32). The elder Despenser had been slain at Bristol the previous year. In this connection note Pat. Rolls, memb. 5d: "Ap. 11, 1332. Commission to Robert de Assheleye, *Richard de Hacombe*, and Walter de la Grave, on information that goods of the late king were carried away from his manor of Fulmere, Berks, at the time of the pursuit of Hugh le Despenser, to make inquiry what goods the King had there, by whom stolen, etc." This Richard appears to have been the same person as the *Richard de Hattecoumbe* who was appointed J.P. for Dublin "during pleasure" the following year (Pat. Rolls, memb. 19, Oct. 2, 1333). Again, in 1335, from the same source of information we find that *Richard de Haccoumbe* and others were appointed to enquire into a complaint concerning a distrain of oxen by the king, which oxen had been illegally rescued.

1329. May 18. Commission of the Peace to Hugo de Curtenay "le fitz" in the co. of Devon, and to Thomas Lercedekne in the co. of Cornwall (Pat. Rolls, memb. 16).

1329. Commanded to provide 40 dolia of wine and provisions for the Scots expedition (Close Rolls). These levies of provisions became a burden too heavy to be borne; and we find the people petitioning against Thomas for seizing wine and corn for the King's service without paying for them, to such an extent that the corn grown in the county was not enough for the wants of the people (Parl. Rolls, I, 387).

Sir Thomas Archdeacon also exercised much Church patronage, as may be seen from a perusal of the *Episcopal Register of Bishop Stapeldon*—in each case "ad pres. Dom Thome Le Ercedekne, Militis."

1308, Dec. 21. In eccl. Crediton, William Storke, sub-deacon; also Oliver de Roscof, deacon.

1309, Mar. 15. In eccl. S. Karontoci (St. Crantock). William Storek de Tregoni, deacon.

- 1310, Ap. 18. In eccl. Cath. Exon., William Stork, priest.  
 1312, Mar. 11. In eccl. Convent. Tottonie, Radulphus de Bocyny, deacon.  
 1313, Dec. 22. In eccl. Convent Tottonie, Radulphus de Bocyny, priest.  
 1315, Dec. 20. In eccl. Cath. Exon., Ric. Bruwyn, and Henricus de Cornwaille, priests.  
 1317, Sep. 24. In eccl. Cap. S. Jac de Tengemue (Teignmouth), John Adou, Gregorius de Redruth and Roger Ruel, subd.  
 1318, June 17. In eccl. Conv. S. Germani, John Adou, deacon.  
 1318, Sept. 23. In eccl. Cath. Exon., Richard Trevayles de legitimatus, subd.  
 1319, Sept. 22. In eccl. Cath. Exon., Richard Trevayles, subd. and John Adou, priest.  
 1320, Sept. 20. In eccl. Axminster, Richard Trevailes, priest, and Thomas Donnyng, subd.  
 1320. St. Ruan Lanyhorne, Sir W<sup>m</sup> de Mileburne first occurs as Rector 21 Dec., 1308. On his resignation Master Henry Bloyou, Clerk, was inst. 10 June, 1320. Same patron.  
 1321, Sept. 19. In eccl. Cath. Exon., John Gras subd. and Thomas Donnyng, deacon.

Thomas (4a) was twice married. His first wife (called Elizabeth by Maclean) was Alis, dau. of Sir Thomas de la Roche. "Sr Thomas w<sup>ch</sup> married Alis, daught<sup>r</sup> and co-heire of Sr Thomas de la Roche and had issue Sr John" (Pole, p. 222). "Cotlegh w<sup>ch</sup> is in y<sup>e</sup> hundred of Coliton in y<sup>e</sup> 27 of y<sup>e</sup> Kinge Henry 3, belonged unto Richard de Rupe or Roche, unto whom in y<sup>e</sup> beginninge of Kinge Edw. I. Robert de Roche succeeded" (*idem*, p. 146). Richard de Rupe is also referred to in connection with the Arondell family (p. 228).

Arms of Roche: Gules 3 roaches naiant in pale Arg. (Burke).

According to Banke's *Dormant Peerage*, I, 228, Thomas and Alis had a son called Odo (5a), who apparently died s.p.; reference to him will be made later. A pedigree of Roch in Dunn's *Visitation*, Vol. I, p. 164, states that "Alissia, 3<sup>rd</sup> dau. (but not coheir) of Thomas le Roech m. Tomas le Archdecon, and was mother of his son Odo. Against this we must set Grandisson's Reg. of Nov. 14, 1337, which mentions "unam marcam pro obitu Domine

Matillidus Lerceadeakne matris dicti Domini Lercedekne et ejusdem Johannis cum ab hac luce migraverint" (quoted by Vicary Gibbs). But the "Sr John" of Pole (*supra*) was not by Alis the first wife, but by Maud or Matilda, a second wife. "Et domini Thome Lercedekne militis, patris domini domini Johannis, ac domine Matilda matris ejusdem, etc." (Archives of Ex. Cath., No. 1007). This Matilda according to Har. MS. 4031, appears to have been a d. of Lord John de Moeles of Kingskerswell. There is an account of the de Molis, Moeles, Molys, or Mules family in *D. A. Trans.*, 1918, p. 358, by the Rev. O. Reichel. See also Pole, p. 272. King Henry III granted the manors of Karswell and Depeford (Kingskerswell and Diptford) with the advowsons to Nicholas de Moeles in 1230. He died c. 1265 (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*), and was succeeded by his son Roger (ob. 1295. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I) father of Lord John Moeles=Alice, parents of Matilda Lercedekne. John died in 1310 (Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II), leaving 3 sons and a daughter. Alice survived her husband and died in 1338, seized of Kinges-Carswell and Dupeford which he held in dower (Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III).

Arms of Moeles of Kingscarswill: Argent 2 barres and 3 torteaux in Chief (Pole).

Vicary Gibbs, speaking of Thomas (4a), says: "He m. 1<sup>stly</sup> Alice, 3<sup>rd</sup> dau. of Thomas de la Roche of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke, and 2<sup>ndly</sup> Maud, whom genealogists call, without proof, dau. of John de Mules. She was one of the heirs of John Tracy, from whom she inherited a small fee in Trevisquite." Maclean, too, thinks she was the heir of John Tracy of Trevisquite, "1 fee of which she held in 1346 and alienated to John de Sowry in 1347." In 1361 she presented to the Church of S. Maben, and seems to have been heir to the manor of Treberveth. "Isold, the second dau. of Sir Henry Tracey of Wollecombe, m. firstly Sir Richard Fitz Stephen; and secondly, John Mauger. From her brother John (who, according to Pole died s.p. she inherited a moiety of the manor of Trevisquite in S. Mabyn" (Maclean). This moiety passed into the possession of Matilda Lercedekne, second wife of Sir Thomas (*D. N. and Q.*, Vol. VI, p. 155).

"Licence for Michael Trenwith the elder, to grant the manor of Treberneth, held in chief as of the county of Cornwall, to Thomas Lercedekne and Matilda his wife in

tail male, with remainder to John, son of the said Thomas and his heirs by Cicely, dau. of Jordan de Haccombe, and to the right heirs of Thomas. By fine 2 marks" (Pat. Rolls, memb. 37, 26 Jany, 1329-30).

Arms of Trenwith (in Probus): Arg. on a fess sable 3 chevronels palewise, the points to the dexter argent (Lysons).

Arms of Tracy: Or an escallop in the dexter chief Sab. between 2 bendlets gules (Carew).

On 20 Feb., 1329-30. \* Matilda Lercedekne obtained a Lenten Dispensation from Bp. Grandisson (Epis. Reg., fol. 29) to obtain milk, etc., on account of her physical infirmities. The document is of sufficient interest to quote in full: "*Johannes, etc. dilecte filie Matildi, uxori Thome Lercedekne, Militis, salutens etc.—Ex parte tua, Peticio nobis exhibita continebat quod, cum sis nunc gravida et partui vicena, (et) escis piscium stomachum tuum nequeas coaptare, (ut) pro corporis tui sanitate lacticiniis, hoc instanti tempore Quadragesimali, licite possis uti, Licenciam impendere dignaremur. Nos, igitur, hujusmodi Peticioni juste et racionabili, si ita sit, favorabiliter inclinati, ad scrupulum consciencie tue removendum, quatinus de medicorum consciencia butero ac lacte, ceterisque lactiniis, in hoc casu uti licite valeas, tempore Quadragesimali non obstante quatenus ad nos pertinet Licenciam concedimus specialem. Ita, tamen quod elemosinarum largicione ac aliis operibus caritatis, et oracionibus devotis debita per te fiat recompensacio Deo grata. Vale. Data apud Cliste, 20 Feb. 1329-30.*"

After the death of her husband Matilda seems to have passed through deep waters, for Grandisson's Reg., fol. 183, deals with the sentence of Excommunication passed 19 July, 1334, upon "*Domina Matillide, relicta Thome Lercedekne, Militis, defuncti,*" for adultery with Jullanus de Treganhay. She had not even the excuse of youth, for she must have been at least 45 years old at the time, and her son John was then 28.

In 1345 Matilde de Haccombe was Prioress of Canonsleigh (ordinis Sancti Augustini). "*Sue humiles et devote filie Matillis de Haccombe*" (Grandisson's Reg., fol. 125b). Her identity is very uncertain. It has been suggested that she was the relict of Sir Thomas, making atonement for her past; but this seems improbable considering her record. (? Was she sister of Jordan de Haccombe).



1348, 2 Dec. Matilda Lercedekne (5d) "damsel, of the Diocese of Exeter is authorised to chose a confessor who shall give her, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards" (Papal Reg. 7 Clement VI). This may have been a daughter of Thomas and Matilda.

1302. Nov. 3. Cornwall F. of F., No. 373. A suit between Thomas de Ercedekne and Matilda his wife, and Isabella de Sancto Albino as to the manor of Rodwory and Bosyweyn and 18 pounds worth of rent in Kesteltalcarn, Trevalsu, and Porthmur, and including demesnes, homages, service of freemen, villeinages, woods, meadows, pastures, waters, ponds, mills, fisheries, moors, heaths, liberties, and other things. Finding of Court—to Thomas and Matilda and their heirs for ever.

1328-9. Feb. 9. Cornwall F. of F., No. 502 (see Treberneth, *supra*). At York. Between Thomas le Ercedekne and Matilda his wife, claimants, and Michael de Trenewyth (in Probus) senr. deforciant, as to the manor of Treberveth. Finding of Court: To have and to hold to Thomas and Matilda and the heirs male of their bodies. Should they die without heirs the manor shall revert to John son of the said Thomas and the heirs which he shall have begotten of Cecilia, d. of Jordan de Haccombe. Should John die without heirs begotten of Cecilia the manor shall revert to the heirs of Thomas.

F. of F., No. 503 (same date). Between Thomas son of Odo Le Ercedekne and Michael de Trenewyth, senr., as to the manors of Elerky, Lanrihoern, and Laundege, (Kea), and the advowson of the Church of Lanrihoern. Thomas acknowledged the right of Michael, etc. Finding of court similar to No. 502.

1329-30. (Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. III). Treberveth (Trebarwith) was vested in Michael Trenewith, senr., and on June 22 Thomas Lercedekne made fine with the King in 2 marks for license to acquire it of Michael, the manor being held of the King in capite as of the Earldom of Cornwall. At the Inq. p.m. on Thomas it appears that the manor was held of the Castle of Launceston in socage by the rent of 13s. 2½d. per annum for all services, and that it consisted of 5

Cornish acres, which were of the value of 100s. per annum.

- 1329-30. 26 Jan. (Pat. Rolls, Part I, memb. 38). At S. Albans. Licence for Michael de Trenywith the elder to grant the manors of Elerky, Lanyhoern, and Laundege to Thomas son of Odo le Ercedekne for life, with remainder to John son of Thomas, and his heirs by Cecily, d. of Jordan de Haccombe. By fine of 40s.
1294. May 2. Cornwall F. of F. At Launceston. Between Thomas le Archedekne and Odo le Archedekne (his brother), as to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ploughlands in Bodwenan, Kestel, Lanryon, and Killagorok (in Duloe). Finding of Court: To have and to hold to Odo of Thomas and his heirs during the life of Odo. Rendering therefor yearly 1 pair of iron spurs at Easter.
1331. (Cal. of Inquisitions, 345, 5 Edw. III. Elerky, Larihorn, Laundegg. These manors, including the advowson of the church of Larihorn and a park there with wild beasts, held of the gift of Michael de Trenywith for his life, with remainder after the death of Thomas to John his son, and the said John and his heirs by Cicely, d. of Jordan de Haccombe by service of rendering a greyhound at Bodmin on Easter Day to the steward of Cornwall.

Rot. Fin., 6 Edw. II. memb. 2. In 1312 the King committed the town and castle of Tintagel to Thomas le Ercedeackne to hold during the King's pleasure, at which time Thomas was Sheriff of Cornwall.

Thomas 4(a) died in 1331; aged c. 56. Inq. p.m. held 5 Edw. III (1331-2). His will states that his son John was 25 years old, and m. to Cecily, dau. of Jordan de Haccombe.

Odo (4b) son of Odo (3b)=Alis or Alice. Little is known of either.

- 1318-9. 20 Jan. (Devon F. of F. 1079, 12 Edw. II). Between Odo le Ercedekne and Alice his wife, claimants, and Ralph le Ercedekne, deforciant, as to 2 messuages, 3 ploughlands, 60 acres of meadow, 15 acres of wood, and 51s. 3d. of rent in Cokebiry (Cookbury) and Cokebirwyk (Cookbury Wick) next Bradeford, and 3 parts of the manor of Asshewauter. Ralph granted these to Odo and Alice and their heirs for

ever. Should they die without heirs, then the aforesaid 3 parts of the manor of Asshwauter shall remain in their entirety to the right heirs of Alice, and the other tenements shall remain to the right heirs of Odo. In 1323 this tenement was the subject of an action by Thomas (4a) against his brother's estate (Devon F. of F., No. 1115. 16 Edw. III. 29 May, 1323.) At York. Between Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, and Richard de Stapeldon, claimants, by Adam de Baunton in Richard's place, and Thomas le Ercedekne, deforciant, as to 10 messuages, 2 mills, 6 ploughlands, 100 acres of meadow, 100s. of rent, and a moiety of 1 knight's fee in Cokebiry and Cokebyrywky. The Bishop acknowledged the tenements to be the right of Thomas. For this Thomas undertook for himself and heirs that the said tenements which Alice, who was the wife of Odo le Arcedekne held for term of her life of the inheritance of the aforesaid Thomas in the said township on the day on which this agreement was made, and which after her death ought to revert to Thomas and his heirs should remain in their entirety to the Bishop and Richard and the heirs of Richard, etc. For this the Bishop and Richard gave to Thomas 10 silver marks.

1318. 8 July. (F. of F. No. 457). At Westminster. Between Odo le Ercedekne and Alice his wife and Ralph Le Ercedekne as to 2 messuages, 1 mill, 2 acres of land, 10 acres of wood, 3s. 6d. rent, and *a rent of 3 roses* in Tregennen, Trevelyan, Luyeny (in S. Ewe) and Penstradou (also in S. Ewe). This was granted to Odo and Alice and their heirs for ever, etc.

In 1313, 1315, and 1319 Odo was returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire for Cornwall, and obtained his "writ de expensis" on 15 May, 1319 (Parl. Writs, II, p. 816). "Eudo le Ercedekne held the lordship and Castle of Trematon in 1312" (Gilbert). Of this man Maclean says, "we have not discovered his paternity and cannot place him with certainty in the pedigree." He died c. 1321, and his will is mentioned in Stapeldon's Register. Alice, his widow, and Ralph are named as his executors. This Ralph cannot be identified. (?) Was he Odo's brother.

CONSTANCE (4c) dau. of Odo (3b) is stated by Vivian as having m. Richard Godolphin.

SIR JOHN ARCHDEACON (5b). 1306-1377. Extract from Dymond's MS. E.C.L. "In the armoury the MSS. in the Library in the N. tower of Exeter Cathedral, are two volumes from which I have made the extract (with other names)." John Ercedekne of Haccombe K<sup>t</sup> 22 Edw. III (1348). The writer adds, "These knights I do find rpectly by the date of the deedes when they lived."

In 1342 Sir John was in possession of Haccomb, Clifford, and Ringmore (Lysons II, 493) ; but in 1346 West Clifford was held by William Pypard and Margaret his wife (*Trans.*, 1912, p. 325). For Pipard history see Pole under Lark-beare, p. 180 ; North Bovey, 263 ; Midleton, 304 (of which it is said, "This mannor came afterwards unto Carew of Haccomb and is lately sold unto Sir James Bagge of Plymouth by Carew of Haccomb." It thus appears that West Clifford was leased to Sir William Pipard) ; and Langdon, 328.

Arms of Pipard : Arg. 3 bars gemelles, Az. (Lysons).

Bocland and Churleton of the honour of Plympton, in Haytor Hundred were held by John Ercedeakne for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee in 1346 (*Feud. Aids*, 392) ; and the same date he held Haccombe of the honour of Okehampton. The same year he held  $\frac{1}{4}$  Knight's fee in Trenrys, which his father formerly held (*Book of Aids*).

"Buckland in the Moor, whence Roger de Buckland took name, of whom William de Buckland was Sheriff of Devon and Cornwall in the reign of King Richard, five years together. After which family Sir John Archdeacon succeeded to the land" (*Risdon*, p. 151). John does not seem to have inherited Treberveth, for it is not mentioned in the settlement of his lands made in 1365. Possibly it was held by Matilda, relict of Thomas (4a), his mother, who, it can be presumed, was still alive.

On 23 Dec., 1327, Sir John Lercedekne obtained a licence from the Pope to marry Cecily, d. and heiress of Jordan de Haccombe by Isabel, d. of Mauger de St Aubyn, she being within the prohibited degrees of affinity (*Calend. Papal Reg.*, II, 166). There is no direct evidence, but it is highly probable that Cicily, at a very early age, had been betrothed to Odo (5a), the half-brother of John, who,

as already has been shown, died without heirs. Now Cecily must have been twelve years of age or more at the time of her betrothal, which fixes her birth well before 1316, and agrees with Jordan possessing Ham and Pidkeswell at that date (*Trans.*, 1918, p. 350). The fact seems to be that Jordan was married at a very tender age in order to secure that important property.

1365-6. 21 Jany. (Cornwall F. of Fines, No. 693, 39 Edw. III). At Westminster. Between Adam Pistre, clerk (see Grandisson's Reg.), claimant, and John Lercedekne knight, and Cecilia his wife deforciant; as to 5 messuages, 1 mill, 2 plough-lands, and 12 acres of pasture in DYNNERDAWYK, VORSKNAPP, UPHAMME, CADESTON, CROFT . . . and CADEBURY in co. Cornwall (Dinnerdake, Fursnap, Upham, Cadson and Cadson Bury is St. Ive; Croft may be Crist in St. Ive); and 5 messuages, 2 mills, 11½ plough-lands, 12 acres of meadow, 11 acres of pasture, 120½ acres of wood, and £20 0s. 6d. of rent in LYGHAM (Leigham in Egg Buckland), COLRIGG (Colridge in Egg Buckland), SOUTH TAUNTON (South Tawton), LOBBA (Lobb in Braunton), CHURCHULL (Churchill in East Down), PYDIKVILLE (Pickwell in Georgeham), OVERHAMME, NETHERHAMME (in Georgeham), ASSELOND (Hasland in Petrockstowe), WITHYBRIGG (Withyhedge in Plymstock), HOO (Hoe in Plymstock), BOKELAND (Buckland in the Moor), OKEFORD (Oakford), and MANYTON (Manaton), in co. Devon. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and Cecilia acknowledged the tenements to be the right of Adam as by their gift. For this Adam granted them to John and Cecilia and gave them up to them at the court. To have and to hold to John and Cecilia during their lives of the chief lords of that fee by the services which belong to the said tenements. After their death 5 messuages, 1 mill, 2 ploughlands, 12 acres of pastures, 6d. of rent of the aforesaid tenements in the towns of Dynnerdawyck, Vorsnapp, Uphamme, Ca . . . Croft . . . and Cadebury shall remain in their entirety to Ralph, son of John and Cecilia, and the heirs male of his body. To hold of the chief lords . . . for ever. With remainder after his death in default of heirs male to Warin his brother

and the heirs male of his body. To hold as aforesaid for ever.

With remainder on his death, on similar conditions, to Richard his brother and his heirs male, with remainder in default to Odo, John, Robert, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the right heirs of the said Cecilia.

And 1 messuage, 1 mill, 1 ploughland, 100 acres of wood, 26s. of rent of the aforesaid tenements in Lygham and Colrigg, with remainder to the said Warin and his heirs male, with remainder in default to Ralph, Richard, Odo, John, Robert, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the right heirs of Cecilia.

And 1 messuage,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ploughlands, 3 acres of pasture, 22s. of rent of the tenements in Lobba and Churchull to the said Richard and his heirs, with remainder as before to Warin, Ralph, Odo, John, Robert, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the right heirs of Cecilia.

And 1 mill, 1 moiety of ploughland, 10 acres of wood, £12 of rent of tenements in Southtauton to Odo and his heirs with remainder to Warin, Ralph, Richard, John, Robert, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the right heirs of Cecilia.

And 1 messuage,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ploughlands,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wood, 3 acres of pasture, 41s. of rent of Pydykwille, Overhamme, Netherhamme, and Asselond to John and his heirs, with remainder to Warin, Ralph, Richard, Odo, Robert, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the right heirs of Cecilia, as before.

And 1 messuage, 2 ploughlands, 12 acres of meadow, 3 acres of pasture in Withybrugg and Hoo to Robert and his heirs, with remainder to Warin, Ralph, Richard, Odo, John, Martin, Reginald, Michael, and the heirs of Cecilia, as before.

And 1 ploughland, 5 acres of wood, 3 acres of pasture, and 41s. of rent in Pydykeville, Overhamme, Netherhamme, and Asselond to Martin and his heirs, with remainder to Warin, Ralph, Richard, Odo, John, Robert, Reginald, Michael, and the heirs of Cecilia, as before.

And 1 messuage, 2 ploughlands, 41s. of rent in Bokeland and Okeford to Reginald and his heirs, with remainder to Warin, Ralph, Richard, Odo, John, Robert, Martin, Michael, and the right heirs of Cecilia, as before.

As Maclean remarks, "each son had a portion except Michael." This was probably an arrangement to give marriage portions to the various sons who were between 21 and 36 at the time.

Sir John was not only the owner of numerous estates, but he led a strenuous public life. He was Knight of the Shire and M.P. for Cornwall in 1332; also in 1336 (Blue Book); and had his "writ de expensis" for 18 days (Close Rolls, 6 Edw. III). His colleague in 1332 was Sir William Basset, probably descended from Andrew de Haccombe (*Trans.*, 1918, p. 335). He was summoned as a Peer in 1342, but "neither he nor his issue had summons afterwards" (Maclean).

1333. Feb. 10 (Pat. Rolls, memb. 25d.). At York.  
"Commission of oyer and terminer to John Lercedekne and others touching alleged oppressions by John Treiagu, late Sheriff of Cornwall, by colour of his office" (see under Odo 3b).
1333. Dec. 6 (Pat. Rolls, memb. 6d.). At Marlborough.  
"Commission, etc., to Hugh Courtneye, John Lercedekne, and John Inge on complaint of the Abbot of Bucfestre that certain persons had taken away 24 oxen of his worth 24 marks at Sele Monachorum, felled his trees at Bucfestre, carried them away, and dug his several soil at Bucfestre, so that he lost the profit thereof."
1334. Obtained a charter for a weekly market at Shepestall (Elerky), with an annual fair of three days' duration (Charter Rolls, 9 Edw. III).
1335. Jany. 31 (Pat. Rolls, memb. 34). At Roxburgh.  
"Licence for John Lercedekne to crenellate his dwelling-place of Larihorne in Cornwall," which he also enlarged; thus making it, as described by Leland, one of the finest in the county (see under Thomas 4a).
1335. Nov. 16 (Pat. Rolls, memb. 17d.). At Newcastle.  
"Commission, etc., to Hugh de Courtenay and others, on complaint by the said Hugh, that John Lercedekne and 28 others, including the Abbots of Tavystok, Bokeland, and Bokfast, had entered his free chace of Dertmore, co. Devon, hunted there, and carried away his deer." It must have been an edifying spectacle to witness the consternation of this highly

respectable gang of poachers, especially when they discovered that the wily Courtenay had managed to get placed on the commission to try his own case. However, the dignity of the church was not allowed to be hurt, for the case appears to have been hushed up, and the wounded feelings of the noble Earl healed by the customary diplomatic process.

In 1335 he served in the French wars (Vicary Gibbs).

In 1351 he was imprisoned in Launceston Castle (reason not stated) ; whence he escaped, and was pardoned in 1352 for escaping (Pat. Rolls).

His numerous possessions gave him the right of much ecclesiastical patronage. In each case below the patron is Sir John Lercedekne, K<sup>t</sup>.

1340. Nov. 13 (Grandisson's Reg., fol. 43b). St. Ruan Larihorne. On the resignation of Master Walter Botriaux, John de Aldestowe was instituted (at Chudleigh).

1340-1. Jany. 9th. On Aldestowe's resignation Sir William Glyvan, priest, was instituted.

1351-2. Feb. 23 (Ep. Reg., p. 1421). Laryhorn. John de Sulthorne was inst. (at Chudleigh).

1357. Sept. 19 (Ep. Reg., p. 1446). Larihorne. Sir John de Sulthorne exchanged benefices with Sir John de Plimstoke, Rector of Calstock, and the latter was instituted.

1361-2. Dec. 21 (Grandisson's Reg., fol. 134b). Sancti Georgii de Hamme (Georgeham). Sir Andrew de Tregors had been instituted by undermentioned commissaries. "Ob zelum justicie et reverenciam demendantis." Patrons, Sir John Lercedekne K<sup>t</sup> and Cecilia his wife, and Joan, relict of Sir Thomas de Mertone, after an inquisition had been held as to the vacancy and right of patronage, by Richard Norreys and John de Holonde, Canons of Exeter.

The great event in the life of Sir John Archdeacon, as far as Hacombe is concerned, was the carrying into effect the wish of Sir Stepen de Hacombe to secure a foundation of Secular Priests. Limitations of space prevent this being described in the present paper, so the History of Hacombe Archpresbytery must be held over for another year. After his marriage with Cecily Sir John continued



to reside mainly at Ruan Larihorn until his death in 1377. His Inq. p.m. (No. 30, 2 Richard II, 1379) runs: "Joh'es Lercedekne, Ch'r. Cornub'-Trenrys unum feod', Lerky unum feod', Trerygon unum feod'." His will, however, was not proved until later. In Brantyngham's Reg., fol. 215, we find: "Clyst, 27 Jan., 1390-1. Testamentary,—Probacis Testamenti Domini Johannis Lercedekne,"—In the common form,—“in quo nominati sunt Executores Warinus Lercedekne et Michael Lercedekne” (his 2nd and 9th sons).

It is usually stated that Sir John Archdeacon died in 1390, but the following disproves the assertion: At an Inq. p.m. held at Lostwithiel on Thursday the Feast of S. Thomas the Apostle, 1378, it was stated that Sir John Lercedekne was then dead; that he died seized (*inter alia*) of the Manor of Elerky, leaving a certain Stephen his son and heir; *which Stephen entered upon the said lands and died*, wherewith they descended to Warine his brother as his nearest heir, which Warine had livery of seizure (2 Richd. II, No. 30). Maclean notes that "the name Stephen is erroneous; it should be Ralph." This leads to a curious speculation. Did John call his eldest son "Stephen" after his grandfather Stephen de Haccombe, and on finding so much money diverted to the foundation of the Archpresbytery did his feelings cause him to change the name to "Ralph"? It is noticeable, too, that there is no monument to Stephen (7) in existence; probably the Archpresbytery was in itself considered a sufficient memorial. Sir John appears to have been buried with his ancestors at Anthony, and there is nothing to show that any of his children were buried at Haccombe. On the other hand, Leland, c. 1535, says, "Hexham Lordship of olde Tyme longgid to one of the Archidekens, of whom ther be dyverse fair tumbes in the Chirch ther." To-day they have disappeared—if they ever existed. Lord A. Compton notes, "the greater part were removed soon after the year 1759, and the various brasses and slabs were placed in their present position." There was another shuffle in 1811, when Powell (MS., E.C.L.) tells us that "the church had long been disused, and at the time of my visit was fitting up."

N.B.—I again wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. J. J. Alexander for his invaluable assistance and criticism.

## THE BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.

### PART VI.

BY MISS KATE M. CLARKE.

(Read at Tiverton, 24th July, 1919.)

#### CUSHION-BOWL FONTS.

It has been mentioned that the design of a pillar capital was sometimes adopted for a font; the most general models were the cushion capital, and the subdivided cushion or scalloped capital.

The plain cushion capital appeared in the last quarter of the eleventh century, the scalloped capital about thirty years later; it was used until the end of the Norman style.

It is not to be inferred that the fonts copied from these capitals were contemporaneous with them; Mr. Francis Bond justly remarks, "it was not until the design of a capital had become thoroughly familiar and acceptable that it would be adopted for a font."<sup>1</sup>

But if I may venture to obtrude my own opinion, it is that though the cushion bowls were no doubt influenced by the cushion capitals they were not directly copied from them, for the font bowls are nearly all founded on a circular plan, whereas the capital is square, with an abacus. This, in passing, is not an important point.

The method of producing the cushion shape is to remove four vertical segments at equal distances from a hemispherical block. This process produces four faces whose upper boundary is horizontal, the other edge being part of a circle. The bowls fall into two groups:—

*Type A.* The four faces do not touch, the spaces between retain the original line of the circle. This type is found at Alverdiscott, Eggesford, Hockworthy (mutilated),

<sup>1</sup> *FonTS and Font-covers*, p. 147.

Instow, and Inwardleigh. Probably also Clovelly and Sheepwash, though both have been cut down, so that the original plan is obscured.

*Type B.* The semicircular faces are made to touch at the rim ; this makes the bowl square in plan at the top, though the lower part remains hemispherical. This type is found at High Bickington, Landcross and Upton Helions.

Ashwater and Bratton Clovelly represent a variant from Type A, in that masks are placed between the vertical faces where the small section of the original circle is left, and there are square mouldings all round the rim, thus accentuating the tendency to squareness which gained in force later on ; but in all the cushion bowls, even if the rim became square, the lower part remained, if not hemispherical, at least curved, and as we shall see later, this characteristic was often retained in fonts the bowls of which were definitely square.

In the last paper it was mentioned that the bases of Southpool, Rattery and Newton St. Petrock fonts are plain inverted cushions, and at Clawton and Tetcott they are inverted cushions enriched with ornament. The bowls in all these cases are circular, but the bases show that those with cushion bowls are of approximately the same date, and as the masks of Ashwater and Bratton Clovelly show their relationship to the fonts of Clawton and Tetcott those shall be described first.

### 73. *Ashwater.*

A very handsome font, with cushion bowl, on the Cornish model, which has two divergences from the Devon type ; the upper edge of the bowl is square, and is finished by two mouldings, square at the rim and a round one below ; at each corner in the space between the semicircular faces and below the mouldings is a large mask.

The main part of the bowl is rounded and cushioned off into four semicircular panels, which are framed by plain bands terminating in dragons' heads facing one another. This is another Cornish feature, as to which I shall say more presently when dealing with the font of Bratton Clovelly.

The principal designs are different on all four sides. The eastern face has a quatrefoil in the centre with trefoils springing from it, and an outer wheel with trefoils spring-



PLATE I.

BRATTON CLOVELLY.

ASHWATER.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p. 213.*

ing inwards. On the right of the wheel is a salamander,<sup>1</sup> the corresponding space on the left has a single leaf on a broad stem. The northern face has five conventional lilies surrounded by foliage inside the semicircular band. The western face has a lion without a mane which closely resembles one on the font of St. Kea in Cornwall. There also it is on the western face. On the south are trefoils and foliage; this design and that on the eastern face are quite Early English in character.

The font is made of grey cliff stone. The shaft and base are octagonal, the base has a sloping chamfer six inches wide. It is raised on two platforms, both modern, the upper one forming a step.

The description gives but a poor idea of the remarkable character of this font. I have said it is of Cornish type of construction, but the ornament is unique, and as far as I know there is no font in either Devon or Cornwall at all like it.

#### 74. *Bratton Clovelly.*

A handsome font of the same type as Ashwater, but the ornament resembles that of nine Cornish fonts. Before describing it I should like to quote a short passage from *FonTS and Font-covers*, by Mr. Francis Bond

"The group of Cornish fonts is quite *sui generis*. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century they have a physiognomy quite their own; moreover, to a considerable extent the design that was in vogue in the twelfth century still survived in the fifteenth. One peculiarity was the employment of non-constructional shafts, e.g. St. Cuby; another the frequent employment of masks at the angles of the bowl, another the frequency of the design . . . of a

<sup>1</sup> The salamander appears on fonts not infrequently, for example at Winchester Cathedral, and at St. Austell and Luxulyan in Cornwall, and in other places. It has been frequently stated, probably because it occurs on fonts, that the salamander is a symbol of baptism; that is not quite correct. According to the bestiaries, from which all interpretations of animals in ecclesiastical ornament are derived, the creature is a sort of lizard which can put out a fire by passing into it, and typifies the righteous man who is not consumed by the fires of luxury and lust, but extinguishes them. It may perhaps refer to the promise of a person baptized to renounce the devil and all his works. The bestiaries quote passages from the Scriptures, such as Isaiah xliii. 2: "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned"; they refer also to the three Children who were cast into the burning fiery furnace and came forth unharmed. In all representations of salamanders on fonts the legs are set far forward, and there is a knot in the tail.

petalled circle flanked by a serpent with two heads with extended jaws and forked tongues, and heads at the angles."

The last-mentioned feature we have at both Ashwater and Bratton Clovelly; both have also the masks at the angles of the bowl, and Bratton has also the "petalled circle" or star on each face. I have mentioned that there are nine fonts in Cornwall following the same design; these are Altarnun, Callington, Jacobstowe, Landrake, Laneast, St. Thomas (Launceston), Lawhitton, Tideford (St. Germans), and Warbstowe. Bratton Clovelly forms one of the same group, and brings the number up to ten. There may be more, but these are all I have heard of. These fonts, though similar, are by no means identical in design, but follow the same lines in a general way.

The upper part of the bowl is square, not only at the rim, but the square effect is retained for about half-way down the bowl, then it is rounded off. The rim, square and plain, is 3 inches deep; below it at each corner is a large mask about 10 inches in depth. On these masks the ears are very prominent; some font masks have no ears at all. The edge of the basin is sunk to receive the cover.

The low shaft is octagonal; the base has rounded sides cushioned off. On the north side the semicircular shape is clearly seen, but the cushion does not extend to the floor level. On the east the base has been cut back an inch, and only extends  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches beyond the shaft, whereas on the other sides the projection is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Hitherto the ornament on fonts has been free, and devices are not perfectly symmetrical. This is still the case here with regard to the masks and dragons, but geometrical instruments must have been used to produce the stars. At this point free ornament begins to retreat, and soon disappears altogether, so that the designs are found to be set and accurate, but more formal.

#### 75. *High Bickington.*

A cushion bowl of the second type, the four hemispherical faces meeting at the corners, so that the bowl is square at the rim. Each face is covered with ornament.

North. Two Maltese crosses, the ends of the arms rounded, so as to produce a circular effect. Both are damaged and repaired; the fragmentary one on the right





**PLATE II.**

**SHEEPWASH.**

**INWARDLEIGH.**

**HIGH BICKINGTON.**

**BAPTISMAL FONT OF DEVON.—To face p. 215**

shows that each arm had a triangular hollow, following the outline, which remains as a square-edged ridge. As background to the crosses, there are chevrons, incised diagonal lines, and raised bands with deep hollows between, all arranged in an arbitrary way, without any attempt at pattern.

West. Similar in design, but the crosses are only roughed out ; their shape is the same as on the north face, but there is no ornamentation of hollows. The chevrons and lines are less determinate, and the whole face appears to be somewhat unfinished.

South. Instead of crosses there are two wheels of eight spokes, each enclosed in a circle of pearls, with chevrons in the interspaces. At the top edge is a band of raised zig-zag and crosses,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

The eastern face has had to be much restored. There are two large four-leaved flowers about ten inches in diameter ; the leaves project beyond a circle of pellets. Chevron in the interspaces, and a band at the edge of scallop and pellets.

About three inches of the shaft is cut in the same block as the bowl, it is rather larger than the rest of the shaft, so that the appearance of a necking is produced. At the foot of the shaft is a cable, five inches deep. The material of the font is a cream-coloured stone of a crumbling nature.

The font was repaired and restored in 1902, and an interesting account of it (unsigned) is published in *Devon Notes and Queries*, Vol. II, No. 109, p. 145.

The writer states that before restoration the font was in forty-five pieces, partly through the use of iron clamps which had been let in to hold it together, but which disintegrated it instead. The actual metal removed weighed  $16\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

### 76. *Inwardleigh.*

A particularly interesting font. The cushion bowl is ornamented on all four sides ; the eastern face has a circular medallion  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter containing a naturalistic spray of leaves, with a background of small pyramidal cones, or nailhead. Each side of the central design is a panel the shape of a cornucopia with a trefoil at the widest part. It fills the space very satisfactorily.

The northern face has a semicircular panel with three

plant stems, each bearing a flower and long pointed leaves. The flower is thistle-shaped, but there are no spines on the leaves, so perhaps it is a kind of knapweed. A botanist will object that the leaves of knapweed are alternate, and not in pairs as here, but in his desire for symmetry the artist would disregard scientific accuracy. Again, the cluster of leaves at the root rather suggest the sea-pink, otherwise thrift; and the flower is not unlike it, though on a magnified scale. There are two large leaves extending beyond the edge of the panel, but they are only to fill the side spaces.

The western face has three semicircular incised lines, not exactly following the shape of the cushion, crossed by four horizontal lines. A stem crowned by the same flower as on the northern side, but without leaves, goes straight up the middle. The combination of semicircular and horizontal lines results in an effective background. Similar arrangements of lines are found on some Cornish fonts.

The southern face has three round medallions, each enclosing a star; the central one measures 11 inches in diameter, the side ones  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches each. It has been necessary to insert two pieces of new stone at the upper part of the bowl; one at the south-east corner measures  $14 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$  inches thick, and that on the north  $19 \times 5 \times 5$  inches thick.

The naturalistic sprays are very beautiful; well designed and delicately worked. Perhaps they owe something to Cornish art. There are many instances in Cornwall of sprays of branching leaves, but those are more conventional, rather like the well-known renderings of the tree of life; and I am told by a gentleman who has a very extensive knowledge of ornament in Cornish churches that he has never met with a thistle-shaped flower. The bowl is not lined.

The cylindrical shaft is in three courses of shaped stones; the upper course which is 4 inches deep has an incised scroll over 23 inches. The circular base has a deep chamfer. The plinth, also circular, has also a chamfer 5 inches deep filled with chevron ornament. On the west for a space of 21 inches the chevron is reversed.

#### 77. *Sheepwash.*

An old cushion bowl on a modern shaft and plinth in a modern church. The semicircular eastern face is filled



PLATE III.

ALVERDISCOTT.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p. 217.*

EGGESFORD

LANDCROSS.

with ornament very similar to that of Inwardleigh; a graceful arrangement of a flowering plant with spreading leaves, contained in a circle. Each side of the circle is a pine-shaped panel with a filling of three rings and a digitated leaf. The whole design is well managed and excellently balanced. The horizontal edge at the rim has a square moulding; the semicircular face is bounded by a round moulding.

The other faces of the bowl are plain, and I strongly suspect they have been planed down, as the edge mouldings are absent, and on the northern and western sides there seem to be traces of vanished ornament. At the four points below the corners there are graceful foliage designs. A patch of new stone is inserted on the south side.

The bowl is made of the grey stone of the district, and is the only ancient part; it stands on a modern freestone octagonal shaft which merges into meaningless convolutions at the foot, and a modern plinth, square, with a chamfer at the upper part.

The semicircular faces almost touch at the rim, but I think this is the result of the cutting down, and that originally it had rounded corners like Inwardleigh.

#### 78. *Alverdiscott.*

A cushion bowl of the first type. The semicircular faces are neither as wide nor as deep as in most examples, and this makes the spaces between much larger than the average; each is adorned by a fleur-de-lis 12 inches high, defined by an incised outline, the flower very slightly raised. This flower is the most noticeable feature of the font; it is much more effective than the unassuming leaves at Sheepwash which occupy the same position. Each vertical face holds a lily (or six-pointed star), in low relief in an incised circle. The lily has a centre of three raised lobes; this most clearly suggests the pistil of the flower.

Unfortunately the bowl has been cut down, and the edge finished with cement. The bowl of Eggesford font, which is of the same design, is only about an inch wider, but it is five inches deeper, so that of Alverdiscott must have been deprived of at least four inches in depth. It has no lining and no drain hole. The surface bears modern axe-dressing; diagonal on the semicircular faces, vertical on the side

parts. The basin is square with the corners rounded. The bowl stands on a modern granite shaft, which is too tall in proportion, placed on a limestone plinth.

#### 79. *Eggesford.*

Of the same pattern as Alverdiscott, but gaining considerably because the upper part of the bowl has been retained, though necessarily patched in five places with new stone. On each face is a lily in a sunk circle as at Alverdiscott, but the background is punched so as to throw out the flower; the punching is modern, and ought not to have been applied. The rest of the bowl is plain, without the fleurs-de-lis on the curves as at Alverdiscott. The shaft and plinth are restorations; there is a chevron as necking and cable at base.

The plinth is formed of scallops placed on a slope with the edge cut into unnatural curves, and has a trivial look. If the illustration is compared with the following one of Landcross the superiority of the original design is manifest. But on the whole the treatment is satisfactory.

The material is limestone; there is a modern lead lining to the bowl.

#### 80. *Landcross.*

A cushion bowl of the second type, in which the semi-circular faces touch at the corners. The font is inserted in a curious way into oak panelling placed against the western wall; the central panel has a semicircular arch under which the font stands, and on each side is linen-fold pattern. The wood almost touches the shaft, and comes over part of the cable moulding at the base, and the western side of the bowl is hidden to the depth of four inches.

The shaft is encircled at the top by a band of chevron, 3 inches wide, and at the foot by a cable measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. We have just noticed these effective ornaments at Eggesford, but there they are modern work; at Landcross they are original. They are seldom met with in fonts of this type, indeed had practically dropped out of use in most parts of the country; but they were retained in Cornwall, where they are found on fonts as late as the fifteenth century, and at Landcross they show the same taste and feeling as prevailed in the adjoining county.





INSTOW.

HOCKWORTHY.

CLOVELLY.

UPTON HELIONS.

The bowl, shaft, base, and plinth are original, but the lowest platform is modern. The material is a grey stone which still bears traces of paint and whitewash, which are better left there than scraped out. The inside of the bowl is square ; it is unlined.<sup>1</sup>

### 81. *Instow.*

A cushion bowl of the first type. Quite plain except for axe-dressing which is modern work. Patches of new stone have been inserted at the rim on all sides but the north. The modern base is circular, with mouldings of thirteenth-century type and a water rim. The material is limestone ; the bowl is lead lined.

### 82. *Hockworthy.*

This font is made of Thorverton trap, a scoriated stone of a reddish colour ; it has been much scraped, no doubt in removing whitewash. It has been stated, even in print, that it is of abnormal shape ; the fact is, it was originally a cushion bowl, but it is now only perfect at the south-east, where the curve is very pleasing ; the other sides meet at right angles, for they have evidently all been planed down. It looks also as if the lower part of the bowl had been cut away. This may have been the sad result of an attempt to smarten up the font by giving it a smooth surface, or perhaps it has at some time wedged between pews and thus mutilated so that it should occupy as little room as possible ; very likely both causes contributed to the disaster. Otherwise the bowl is in good condition ; it is lead-lined, but there is a pewter basin inside. The shaft is cylindrical, on a square plinth.

### 83. *Clovelly.*

This font has not only a cushion bowl but an inverted cushion for base. It has suffered in the same way as Hockworthy. On the western and southern sides both bowl and base have been cut away ; on the western side the base is brought flush with the shaft ; no doubt at some time it was sacrificed to make room for a pew. The font stands clear at present.

<sup>1</sup> In this font General Monk was baptized, on December 11th, 1608, as recorded in the parish register.

There is a round moulding at the foot of the bowl, a striking feature which I have not found in any other cushion-bowl font, though it occurs in some of those with scalloped bowls. On the eastern face is an incised Greek cross measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches each way.

The font is made of local stone of a reddish colour, but is cream-washed, so that the actual stone is only revealed where a slice has been taken off on the north side.

#### 84. *Upton Helions.*

This font has a cushion bowl of the second type with the tops of the semicircular faces meeting at the corners; but a modern restorer has mounted it on a support in the Early English style, with one central column flanked by four smaller ones.

It is made of freestone; each face is covered with vertical dressings, except for a border an inch wide, round both edges of each semicircle, which has diagonal dressings. This is probably modern work; all the stone seems to have been refaced.

The plinth appears to be original: it is made of five separate blocks  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep; three are of veined marble and two of lava. It rests on a slab  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

The soft stone of the bowl has been cut into at all four angles by a wire strained round to accommodate the atrocities which pass under the name of "Church Decorations." A practice leading to such irremediable damage cannot be too strongly reprobated.

## DIMENSIONS OF FONTS (INCHES).

	Entire Height.	Diameter.		Depth of Bowl.		Height of Shaft.	Depth of Plinth.	Width of Plinth.
		Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.			
73. Ashwater . . .	27½	35 : 32½	22	20	10	7½	9½	22
74. Bratton Clovelly . .	28½	31	21½	21	12	7	12	30
75. High Bickington . .	29	24	18	15	10	8½	5	22
76. Inwardleigh . . .	36	26	20	12	9	17½	9	—
77. Sheepwash . . .	27	23	18	16	8	10	14	24
78. Alverdiscott . . .	36	21½	17½	11	5½	27	—	—
79. Eggesford . . .	31	22½	18	16	10	16	—	—
80. Landcross . . .	27	24½	16½	13½	8	12½	4½	19
81. Instow . . .	25½	21½ : 20	17	12	9	12	—	—
82. Hockworthy . . .	25½	20½ : 19	18	10	—	13½	10	18
83. Clovelly . . .	27	22½	18	15½	9	11½	11	22
84. Upton Helions . .	27	22	20	13	11	13½	5	22

*Entire height* gives measurement of bowl and shaft with base moulding, if any, but not plinth.

## LIST OF DIPTERA HITHERTO RECORDED FROM THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

BY COLONEL J. W. YERBURY, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

(Communicated by CORYNDON MATTHEWS, F.Z.S., F.E.S.)

(Read at Tiverton, 24th July, 1919.)

MANY years ago the Baron Osten Sacken suggested dividing the order of Diptera, into three sub-orders, as follows :—

- (i) Orthorrapha Nematocera.
- (ii) Orthorrapha Brachycera.
- (iii) Cyclorrapha Athericera,

and it is proposed to follow this arrangement in the following paper.

The Cyclorrapha Athericera have been selected to commence with, mainly on account of the material available for reference ; the estimated number of species to hand being four hundred and fifty-four, in this sub-order, against three hundred and fifty, in the other two together ; and, moreover, it contains the *Syrphidae*, probably the most popular family in the whole order.

A critic may possibly raise the point—why Devonshire ?—when probably nine-tenths of the insects are recorded only from the neighbourhood of Plymouth ; but one has to cut one's coat according to one's cloth, and material from other districts is scanty in the extreme ; even such districts as the Branton Barrows and the salt marshes and mud flats of the estuaries of the Exe, Dart, and Tamar, being almost untouched. The higher regions of Dartmoor, too, ought to be richer than its exploitation has so far held out promise.

One of the difficulties brought home to the writer, whilst compiling this list, has been the want of a central collection, where county records could have been registered,

and specialists might have worked out their hobbies to advantage. Bignell did this in some measure for the *Tipulidae*, and Verrall during his visit to Torcross, for the *Chironomidae*, but no one has tackled the Devonshire Diptera in the systematic manner Dr. Wood did the Diptera of Herefordshire.

The total number of species recorded for the county is eight hundred and eighteen, or thereabouts, but this is probably less than a third of the number actually to be found there.

The manuscript lists of the two other sub-orders have been compiled and are ready for publication.

## CYCLORRAPHA ATHERICERA.

### ASCHIZA.

#### PLATYPEZIDÆ.

*Platypeza dorsalis* Mg., Torcross, 15th Aug., 3rd and 9th Sept., 1903. Although the county seems to be remarkably weak in this Family, this is possibly due to neglect, as four other species occur by the side of the road between Scraesdon Fort and Shevioc, not far from the county boundary, viz. *P. consobrina*, *P. rufa*, *P. modesta* and *P. fasciata*, all of which are likely to occur on the Devonshire side of the Tamar. These flies sit on broad leaves, such as sycamore and Spanish chestnut, and are on the wing late in the season, in Sept. and Oct. At this season, the ♀♀ are often to be seen ovipositing on big fungi.

#### PIPUNCULIDÆ.

*Chalarus spurius* Fln., Ivybridge, 18th June, 1887. Common and generally distributed.

*Verrallia auctus* Ivybridge, 3rd July, 1887.

*V. villosus* Ros., "Devonshire" (Verrall).

*Pipunculus zonatus* Zett., Avon Valley, 19th June, 1896.

*P. modestus* Hal., "Devonshire" (Verrall).

*P. varipes* Mg., Shaugh, 8th May, 1893.

*P. campestris* Latr., Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. Holne, 26th July, 1896. Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903.

*P. pratorum* Fln., Ivybridge, 8th June, 1887.

*P. rufipes* Mg., Lydford, 17th April, 1893.

*P. geniculatus* Mg., "Exeter" (Verrall).

Another neglected family !

#### SYRPHIDÆ.

*Paragus tibialis* Fln., Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Torcross, 8th Aug., 1903.

*Pipizella virens* Fab., Crownhill Fort, 29th May, 1889.

*P. flavitarsis* Mg., Devonshire (without locality or date).

*P. heringi* Zett., "Chagford" (Verrall). Probably common throughout the county.

*Pipiza noctiluca* Linn., Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Avon Valley, 11th June, 1896. Holne, 19th Aug., 1896. Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1888.

*P. bimaculata* Mg., 2nd May, 1893. Salcombe, 24th May, 1893.

*P. lugubris* Fab., Ivybridge, 16th June, 1889. Warleigh Marsh, 24th June, 1889. Crownhill, 30th Aug., 1889.

*Orthoneura brevicornis* Lw., "Exeter" (Verrall).

*O. nobilis* Fln., Ivybridge 4th May, 1893. Crownhill Fort, 17th June, 1889. Torcross 21st Aug., 1903.

*Liogaster metallina* Fab. Tamerton Folliot 21st May, 1889. Holne, 3rd July, 1896. Crownhill, 19th July and 7th and 15th Aug., 1889. Budleigh Salterton, Aug., 1918 (Champion).

*L. splendida* Mg., Holne, 3rd Aug., 1896.

*Chrysogaster virescens* Lw., "Ivybridge" (Verrall).

*C. splendens* Mg., Salcombe, 21st May, 1893. Tamerton Folliot, 5th June, 1889. Plymbridge, 15th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. Torcross, 9th Sept., 1903. Cornwood, 14th Oct., 1888.

*C. hirtella* Lw., Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896. Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 9th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 11th June, 1889.

*C. solstitialis* Fln., Shaugh Bridge, 7th June, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 11th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 11th June, 1889. Plymbridge, 15th June, 1889.

*Chilosia maculata* Fln., Bickleigh Vale. Common at flowers of garlic, on slope between the railway and village. Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896. Bickleigh Vale, 12th and 25th April, 1893. Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893.

*C. sparsa* Lw., 25th April, 1893. Plympton, 27th April, 1893. Avon Valley, 14th May, 1896. Ivybridge, 19th May, 1893.

- C. antiqua* Mg., Bickleigh, 5th, 12th and 21st May, 1893. Cornwood, 23rd May, 1893.
- C. scutellata* Fln., Ivybridge, 8th July, 1888, and 11th Aug., 1889. Torcross, 18th Aug., 1903. "Exeter" (Verrall).
- C. soror* Zett., Ivybridge, 30th June, 1889.
- C. pulchripes* Lw., Tamerton Folliot, 6th May and 10th Aug., 1889. Bickleigh, 30th Aug., 1889. Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903. Crownhill Fort, 23rd May, 1889. Berr Ferris, 11th April, 1893. Cornwood, 2nd April, 1893.
- C. variabilis* Pz., Warleigh Marsh, 24th June, 1889. Bickleigh, 18th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 10th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 19th June, 1889.
- C. honesta* Rnd., Ivybridge, 17th May, 1896.
- C. intonsa* Lw., Tamerton Folliot, 5th May, 1889. Wistman's Wood, 6th May, 1889. Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. Torcross, 3rd Sept., 1903. Exmouth, 14th Sept., 1896. "Dartmoor and Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- G. vulpina* Mg., Salcombe, 20th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Devon (Verrall).
- C. illustrata* Harris, Ivybridge, 24th June, 1888. Tor Royal, Dartmoor, 4th Aug., 1889. Bickleigh, 30th July, 1889. Salcombe, 20th May, 1903. Common everywhere.
- C. grossa* Fln., Walkham Valley, 21st March, 1893. Bovisand, 23rd March, 1893. "Devon" (Verrall). Not uncommon in the early spring.
- C. albipilla* Mg., Bovisand, 23rd March, 1893. Ivybridge, 20th April, 1893. "Devon" (Verrall).
- C. nebulosa* Verr., Bickleigh, 5th April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 6th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 8th April, 1893. "Bickleigh and Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- C. impressa* Lw., Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Holne, 28th July, 1896. "Devon" (Verrall).
- C. albitarsis* Mg., Plympton, 27th April, 1893. Tamerton Folliot, 21st and 23rd May, 1889. Torcross, 25th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 22nd April, 1893.
- C. fraterna* Mg., Tamerton Folliot, 15th Sept., 1889. Cornwood, 2nd June, 1889. Morthoe, 9th Aug., 1909. Shaugh Bridge, 18th May, 1896.
- C. bergenstammi* Beck., Morthoe, 13th and 18th Aug., 1909. "Dunsford" (Verrall).



- C. præcox* Zett., Ivybridge, 17th May, 1893. Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903.
- C. mutabilis* Fln., "S. Devon" (Verrall). Ivybridge, ♂ and ♀ 27th June and 1st July, 1888 (C. Matthews). Torcross, 25th August, 1903 (British Museum).
- C. vernalis* Fln., Ivybridge, 11th Aug., 1889. Cornwood, 30th July to 15th Aug., 1889.
- C. velutina* Lw., Morthoe, 13th Aug., 1909. Not in Verrall's list, but this species was recorded by him in E.M.M. Vol. XXIII, 2nd Series, Aug., 1912, p. 191, from the above locality, taken by Dr. Longstaff.
- C. proxima* Zett., Avon Valley, 14th May, 1896. Ivybridge, 8th May, 1893. Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889. Salcombe, 20th May, 1903.
- Platychirus manicatus* Mg., Salcombe, 21st May, 1893. Bovisand, 5th May, 1893. Marsh Mills, 16th May, 1893. Generally distributed.
- P. discimanus* Lw., Bickleigh, 5th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 15th April, 1893.
- P. peltatus* Mg., Marsh Mills, 16th May, 1893. Crownhill Fort, 17th May, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 6th June, 1889. Torcross, 24th May, 1893.
- P. scutatus* Mg., Tamerton Folliot, 21st May, 1889.
- P. albimanus* Fab., Budleigh Salterton, 23rd and 26th April, 1898. Plympton, 27th April, 1893.
- P. immarginatus* Zett., Warleigh Marsh, 11th July, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 12th July, 1889.
- P. clypeatus* Mg., Ivybridge, 14th May, 1893. Cornwood, 31st July, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 5th July, 1889. Generally distributed.
- P. angustatus* Zett., Ivybridge, 31st July, 1887. "Devon" (Verrall).
- P. sticticus* Mg., Stowford Cleeve, 15th May, 1887, and 20th May, 1888 (Verrall).
- Pyrophæna granditarsa* Forst., Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Whiteleigh Marsh, 13th and 24th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 30th May and 17th June, 1889. Torcross, 25th May, 1893 "Devon" (Verrall).
- P. rosarum* Fab., Tamerton Folliot, 19th June and 8th Aug., 1889. Holne, 4th July, 1896. Ivybridge, 7th May, 1893, and 26th July, 1893. Crownhill Fort, 19th July, 1889 "Devon" (Verrall).
- Melanostoma ambiguum* Fln., Beer Ferris, 11th April, 1893. Yealm Mouth, 3rd April and 10th May, 1893.

- M. mellinum* Linn., Fox Tor Mire, 4th Aug., 1889. Shaugh Bridge, 22nd April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Generally distributed. ‡
- M. scalare* Fab., Warleigh Marsh, 11th July, 1889. Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 10th Aug., 1889. Generally distributed.
- Melangyna quadrimaculata* Verr., Maker, 31st March, 1889.
- Leucozona lucorum* Linn., Tamerton Folliot, 23rd May and 1st and 5th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 19th May, 1889. Generally distributed.
- Ischyrosyrphus glaucius* Linn., Bickleigh Vale, 17th July, 1889. Ivybridge, 1st July, 11th Aug., and 1st Sept., 1889. "Ivybridge and Bickleigh" (Verrall). Probably these specimens.
- I. laternarius* Müll., Ivybridge, 11th Aug., 1889, and 10th July, 1892. Not uncommon.
- Didea fasciata* Macq., Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Holne, 3rd, 18th and 28th July, 1896. Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. Common at blackberry bloom at Holne.
- Catabomba pyrastris* Linn., Budshead Wood, 26th June, 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 29th June and 12th July, 1889. Bickleigh, 7th June, 1889. Plymbridge, 1st July, 1889. Dartmeet, July, 1912. Salcombe, 1911. "Slapton and Ivybridge" (Verrall). Common and generally distributed.
- var. unicolor* Tamerton Folliot, 27th June, 1889. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Bickleigh, 30th June, 1889.
- G. selenitica*, Mg., Cornwood, 5th July, 1889. Holne, 27th July, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- Syrphus albostriatus* Fln., Walkham Valley, 9th May, 1893. Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. Salcombe, 20th May, 1893. Yealm Mouth, 10th May, 1893.
- S. tricoloratus* Fln., Ivybridge, 11th Aug., 1889.
- S. venustus* Mg., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890, and 2nd May, 1893. Salcombe, 20th May, 1893.
- S. annulipes* Zett., Lynton. "Wainwright" (Verrall). Very rare.
- S. annulatus* Zett., "Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- S. grossulariæ* Mg., Ivybridge, 16th June, 1889. Cornwood, 3rd July, 1889. Avon Valley, 23rd June, 1896.
- S. ribesii* Linn., Ivybridge, 12th May, 1893. Holne, 4th July, 1896. Avon Valley, 27th June, 1896. Generally distributed.

- S. vitripennis* Mg., Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893. Generally distributed.
- S. latifasciatus* Macq., Budshead Wood, 1st July, 1889. Fox Tor Mire, 4th Aug., 1889. Holne, 2nd July, 1896. Bickleigh, 4th July, 1884, and 21st April, 1893. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Torcross, 28th May, 1893. Crownhill, 7th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 3rd July, 1887, and 14th July, 1888, C. Matthews. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- S. nitidicollis* Mg., Shaugh, 20th May, 1896. Salcombe, 21st May, 1893.
- S. nitens* Zett., Ivybridge, 23rd May, 1896. "Ivybridge, 24th July, 1887" (Verrall). Rare.
- S. corollæ* Fab., Torcross, 24th and 25th May, 1893. Yelverton, 7th June, 1889. Salcombe, 20th May, 1893. Generally distributed.
- S. luniger* Mg., Torcross, 26th May, 1893. Bovisand, 6th May, 1893. Salcombe, 20th May, 1893. Bickleigh, 14th April, 1893. Holne, 17th July, 1896. Common.
- S. bifasciatus* Fab., Tamerton Folliot, 5th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 8th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 12th May, 1893. Dawlish, 8th June, 1893. Lydford, 17th April, 1893. "Devon" (Verrall). Common.
- S. balteatus* Deg., Devon, many but without date or locality. Generally distributed.
- S. cinctellus* Zett., Bickleigh Vale, 12th and 25th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 15th May, 11th Aug., 1893, and 1st Sept., 1889. Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. "Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- S. cinctus* Fln., Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883, and 20th May, 1888. Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Crownhill, 5th Sept., 1889. "Ivybridge and Dunsford" (Verrall).
- S. auricollis* Mg., Budshead Wood, 26th June, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 26th June, 1889. Plymouth, bred by Bignell, from larvæ feeding on *Aphis pruni*.
- var. *maculicornis* Zett., Budleigh Salterton, 26th April, 1893. Tor Royal, 14th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 8th and 15th April and 26th June, 1893.
- S. euchromus* Kow., Beer Alston, 13th March, 1893. Bickleigh Vale, 25th April, 1893. "S. Devon, Bloomfield" (Verrall).
- S. umbellatarum* Fab., Avon Valley, 27th May and 18th June, 1896.

- S. guttatus* Fln., Ivybridge, 11th June, 1893. One specimen only (C. Matthews). "Ivybridge and S. Devon" (Verrall). This was the specimen on which Verrall included the species in his list.
- S. punctulatus* Verr., Bickleigh, 12th April, 1893, Ivybridge, 2nd July, 1888, and 15th April, 1893. "Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- S. compositarum* Verr., "Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- S. lasiophthalmus* Zett., Ivybridge, 26th and 30th March and 8th and 15th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 5th and 12th April, 1893. Mount Edgumbe, 29th March, 1903.
- S. barbifrons* Fln., Ivybridge, 30th March, 1893.
- Sphærophoria, scripta* Linn., Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. "Exeter, 17th July, 1871" (Verrall).
- S. menthastri* Linn., Budshead Wood, 1st July, 1889. Crownhill, 15th July and 25th Aug., 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889.
- var picta* Mg., Crownhill, 17th and 19th July and 12th Aug., 1889. Fox Tor Mire, 8th Aug., 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893.
- S. flavicauda* Zett., Wistman's Wood, Princetown, 6th Sept., 1889.
- Xanthogramma ornatum* Mg., Tamerton Folliot, 1st June, 1889. Crownhill, 4th July and 7th and 30th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 12th May, 1893. Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Torcross, 27th May, 1893.
- Baccha obscuripennis* Mg., Tamerton Folliot, 23rd May, 1889. Avon Valley, 10th June, 1896. Holne, 19th July, 1896. Torcross, 14th Aug., 1903. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- B. elongata* Fab., Tamerton Folliot, 6th and 23rd May and 19th and 27th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 18th May, 1893. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- Sphegina clunipes* Fln., Ivybridge, 25th Sept., 1889. Lynton, 17th June, 1883. "Ivybridge and Lynton" (Verrall). Not common.
- Neoscias podagrica* Fab., Beer Ferris, 11th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 12th April, 1893. Bovisand, 14th April, 1893. Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893. Torcross, 27th May, 1893.
- N. dispar* Mg., Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893. Wistman's Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Pentillie (Cornwall), 2nd May, 1893.
- N. floralis* Mg., Bantham, 26th June, 1896.

- Brachyopa bicolor* Fln., Walkham Valley, 13th May, 1896. Seaton, June, 1908. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- Rhingia campestris* Mg., Ivybridge, 30 April, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 22nd April, 1893. Generally distributed.
- Volucella bombylans* Linn., var. *plumata* Deg., Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896. Dartmeet, June and July, 1912. Common. This variety apparently takes *Bombus terrestris* for its "model," and is very generally distributed throughout the country.
- var. *bombylans* Linn., Cullompton, July, 1891. ♂ and ♀ in coitū. Dartmeet, June and July, 1912. This form takes *Bombus lapidarius* as its "model" and is less common than the preceding one. It is interesting to note the mating of the pairs taken in coitū. Cullompton, July, 1891, ♂ var. *plumata*, ♀ *bombylans*; Nairn, ♂ var. *plumata*, ♀ *bombylans*; Abbot's Wood, Sussex, ♂ var. *plumata*, ♀ *bombylans*.
- V. inanis* Linn., Holne, 17th, 19th and 25th June, 1896. Common on blackberry bloom. Walkham Valley, 31st July, 1896. Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. "Devonshire" (Verrall). Uncommon.
- V. inflata* Fab., Avon Valley, 27th May, and 10th and 25th June, 1896. Ivybridge, 1st July, 1888. Rare. "Avon Valley" (Verrall).
- V. pellucens* Linn., Salcombe, 21st May, 1893. Avon Valley, 25th May, 1896. One of the most powerful hoverers in the family. Common and generally distributed.
- Eristalis sepulchralis* Linn., Torcross, 23rd and 25th May, 1893. Crownhill, 24th June, 1889. Common.
- E. cæneus* Scop., Yealm Mouth, 3rd April, 1893. Bovisand, 14th April and 6th May, 1893. Torcross, 26th May, 1893. "Slapton Ley" (Verrall). Common in the spring, on Thrift blossom, near the sea.
- E. cryptarum* Fab., Ivybridge, 19th May, 1889. About Whortleberry bushes in a recent clearing. Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893, and 4th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge at hawthorn bloom. Holne, 17th July and 5th Aug., 1896. On the drying up Spagnum moss, and wet mud of a moorland pool. Sparingly at Ivybridge, Holne and Shaugh. "Holne and Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- E. tenax* Linn., Plympton, 27th Nov., 1893. Common and generally distributed throughout the year.

- E. intricarius* Linn., Walkham Valley, 28th March, 1893. Salcombe, 21st May, 1893. Common and generally distributed.
- E. arbustorum* Linn., Beer Alston, 31st March, 1893. Ivybridge, 30th June, 1889. Common and generally distributed.
- E. pertinax* Scop., Bovisand, 25th March, 1893. Walkham Valley, 28th March, 1893. Common and generally distributed.
- E. horticola* Deg., Dartmeet, June and July, 1912. Bovisand, 6th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 22nd April, 1893. Common.
- E. nemorum* Linn., Ivybridge, 20th April, 1893. Crownhill, 17th July, 1889. Bickleigh, 21st April, 1893. "Slapton Ley" (Verrall). Common.
- Myiatriopa florea* Linn., Ivybridge, 15th July and 1st Sept., 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 21st May, 1889. Warleigh Marsh, 24th June, 1889. Common and generally distributed.
- Helophilus trivittatus* Fab. Tamerton Folliot 10th Sept., 1889. Crownhill 11th, 12th and 30th July, and 5th Sept., 1889. Torcross, 12th Sept., 1903. "Slapton Ley" (Verrall).
- H. hybridus* Lw., Torcross, 1st and 12th Sept., 1903. Less common than the previous species.
- H. pendulus* Linn., Torcross 25th May, 1893. Beer Ferris, 11th April, 1893. Common and generally distributed.
- H. versicolor* Fab., Torcross, 23rd and 25th May, 1893. Pentillie, 12th May, 1893, in some numbers. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- H. lunulatus* Mg., Pentillie, 12th May, 1893, and "Hessensford" (Verrall). Neither of these localities is within the county limits, though Pentillie is only the width of the Tamar from it.
- H. transfugus* Linn., Torcross, 23rd, 25th and 26th May, 1893. Pentillie, 12th May, 1893. "S. Devon" (Verrall).
- H. lineatus* Fab., Torcross, 23rd and 25th May, 1893. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- Merodon equestris* Fab., Mr. Coryndon Matthews has kindly given me the following notes on this species, as it is one which I have never met with personally, "Ivybridge, 24th May, 1890, and 28th May, 1893. Plymstock, 26th May, 1918. I have taken a considerable

number of this species and see it nearly every year, but only during the last week or two in May and the first week or two in June, and then only on sunny days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. The fly scarcely ever settles." Mr. Matthews also draws attention to the paucity of males—only three in his collection! The B.M. Collection bears out this observation, as in that there are 4 ♂ in a total of 28 specimens. Mr. Verrall *British Flies Syrphidæ*, p. 360, has drawn attention to the great amount of variation which exists in this species.

*Eumerus tuberculatus* Rond., Tavistock, bred from bulbs.

Not in Verrall's List, but Mr. Collin informs me that he has seen many specimens from the above locality.

*E. strigatus* Fln., Woodbury Hill (Rev. A. E. Eaton), 15th July, 1891. Holne, 23rd July, 1896. This species has been bred from the common onion.

*E. ornatus* Mg., "Devonshire" (Verrall).

*E. sabulonum* Fln., Salcombe, 7th July, 1889, boxed in the burrow of a small fossorial hymenopteron, by the late F. C. Lemann. Bovisand, many specimens boxed by the late G. C. Bignell in the same manner. Dartmoor, 24th June, 1896, on the Pilgrim's Road above South Brent, and at Holne, 17th July, 1896. The life histories of the insects belonging to this Genus, show a marked difference in details. The larvæ of *E. tuberculatus* and *E. strigatus* feed in bulbs, and the insects have possibly some affinity to *Merodon*; whereas *E. sabulonum*, frequently, if not habitually, haunts the burrows of small fossorial hymenoptera.

*Syritta pipiens* Linn., Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889. Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. Probably the commonest and most generally distributed Syrphid met with in the British Isles.

*Tropidia scita* Harr., Paignton (Wainwright) E.M.M. 2nd Series, Vol. XIII, p. 70 (1902).

*Xylota segnis* Linn., Ivybridge, 26th July, 1889. Cornwood, 8th Aug., 1889. "Lynton," Aug., 1905 (Verrall). Common and generally distributed.

*X. lenta* Mg., Avon Valley, 12th and 25th. May, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).

*X. sylvarum* Linn., Ivybridge, 15th and 26th July, 1889. Bickleigh Vale, 18th and 28th July, 1889. Avon Valley, 11th June, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).

- Brachypalpus bimaculatus* Macq., ♂ and ♀ Bickleigh Vale, June, 1892. (Bignell). Very rare.
- Chrysochlamis cuprea* Scop., Tamerton Folliot, 17th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 22nd Sept., 1889. Bickleigh, 12th April, 1893. Bovisand, 18th April, 1893. Salcombe, 20th and 22nd May, 1903. Avon Valley, 25th May, 1896. Common, and generally distributed.
- Criorrhina ranunculi* Pz., Torcross, 25th May, 1909. ♂ and ♀ between the Torcross Ley, and Widdicombe Farm, at laurel blossom. This species is not uncommon at Laurel, Blackthorn and Sallow, but as these flowers show, is on the wing in the early spring. Specimens have been seen at the Laurel bloom in Mount Edgcumbe Park, near Picklecombe Fort. The only possible "model" for this fly seems to be *Bombus lapidarius*, but it is not so good a mimic as *V. bombylans*.
- C. berberina* Fab., Ivybridge, 25th May, 1896. "Ivybridge" (Verrall).
- C. oxycanthæ* Mg., Ivybridge, 7th and 19th May, 1889, and 19th May, 1893. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 10th June, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- C. floccosa* Mg., Bovisand, 18th May, 1893. Pentillie, 12th May, 1893. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- Arctophila mussitans* Fab., Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 27th Sept., 1889. Shows a decided predilection for Scabious flowers near running water. "Cornworthy and N. Devon" (Verrall). The Bumble Bee *Bombus smithianus*, appears to be the "model" for this fly.
- Sericomyia borealis* Fln., Ivybridge, 26th June, 15th and 26th July and 1st Sept., 1889. Fox Tor Mire, 4th Aug., 1889. Cornwood, 3rd July, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 10th Sept., 1889. Wistman's Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Common and generally distributed. "South Devon" (Verrall).
- S. lappona* Linn., Ivybridge, 19th and 26th May and 16th June, 1889. Cornwood, 2nd June, 1889. Walkham Valley, 13th May, 1896. "Ivybridge" (Verrall). Not common.
- Chrysotoxum cautum* Harr., Tamerton Folliot, 9th June, 1889. Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Torcross, 26th May, 1893. Salcombe, 23rd May, 1893. "Devonshire" (Verrall).



- C. octomaculatum* Curt., Salcombe, 21st and 22nd May, 1893.
- C. elegans* Loew., Salcombe, 7th Sept., 1889. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- C. festivum* Linn., Tamerton Folliot, 10th Sept., 1889. Cornwood, 3rd July, 1889. Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Avon Valley, 18th and 27th June, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).
- C. bicinctum* Linn., Ivybridge, 22nd June, 1889. "Devonshire" (Verrall). Common and generally distributed.
- Callicera ænea* Fab., "Cornworthy" (Verrall). Very rare.
- Microdon mutabilis* Linn., Ivybridge, 12th June, 1889, 11th and 18th May, 1892, and 2nd June, 1893. Shute Hill, near Axminster, 30th June, 1900. Ivybridge, 17th and 19th May, 1896. "Ivybridge" (Verrall). Rare.

## SCHIZOPHORA.

*Schizometopa.*

## CESTRIDÆ.

- Gastrophilus equi* Fab., Okehampton, Sept., 1908. Cul-lompton, bred from pupæ found 14th July, 1898; flies emerged, 15th to 25th Aug., 1898. Torcross, 31st Aug. and 3rd Sept., 1903. These flies are to be seen in numbers round the horses in the fields, and it is interesting to note the behaviour of different animals when visited by them. Horses as a rule take not the slightest notice, but donkeys display a lively terror of them.
- G. nasalis* Linn., Torcross, 19th to 31st Sept., 1903. Five ♀♀ caught round one cob horse in a marshy field near Hall Sands. The behaviour of this cob, when one of these flies was flying round him, seems worth placing on record; as usual he took no notice of *G. equi*, but was evidently uneasy when visited by *G. nasalis*. The latter used to come up wind and steer for the cob's head, restricting its field of action to the right-angled triangle formed by the horse's forelegs, his neck and the surface of the ground. The fly seems to be rare though widely distributed.

*Hypoderma lineatum* Vill., Bickleigh Vale, 21st and 25th April, 1893. Horrabridge, 28th April, 1893. Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Torcross, 25th May, 1893. Walkham Valley, 8th May, 1895, and 13th May, 1896. Common, and generally distributed. During May, these flies are sometimes in fair numbers just outside Horrabridge Station, on the path leading to the Virtuous Lady Mine.

*H. bovis* Deg., Cann Wood, 13th Aug., 1896 (G. C. Bignell) Avon Valley, 22nd June, 1896. Rare; these are the only two specimens met with during many years collecting in South Devon.

*Æstrus ovis* Linn., Poundstock, 29th June and 1st July, 1896. Millbrook (Cornwall), 26th June, 1896. These specimens were given to me by an old friend, Mr. G. C. Bignell.

## TACHINIDÆ.

*Servillea lurida* Fab., Walkham Valley, 9th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 8th and 21st April, 1893.

*var. leucocoma*, Ivybridge, 30th June, 1888. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. The year 1893 was an exceptionally early year.

*S. ursina* Mg., Walkham Valley, 21st and 28th March and 6th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 8th April, 1893.

*Echinomyia grossa* Linn., Yelverton, 17th July, 1889. Salcombe, 7th July, 1889. Ivybridge, 15th to 26th July, 1889, and 13th to 31st July, 1887. Very common in the South Hams district during July; almost every head of Hemp Agrimony, being tenanted by one of these great flies.

*E. fera* Linn., Ivybridge, 1st July, 1888, and 26th July and 1st Sept., 1889. Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. Lydford, 17th April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 18th April, 1893. Cornwood. Common, and generally distributed.

*Fabricia ferox* Linn. (*Fabricella* ib. Bezzi, Kert. Kat. Pal. Dipt., Vol. III, p. 196), Exmouth, Sept., 1889. Holne, 5th and 17th Aug., 1896. Walkham Valley, 31st July, 1896. Not common, but may be taken sitting on the bare rock of some of the Granite Tors on Dartmoor.

*Micropalpus vulpinus* Fln., Ivybridge, 13th Aug., 1887. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. Probably common and generally distributed.

- Gymnochæta viridis* Fln., Ivybridge, 30th March, 3rd April and 19th May, 1893. Bickleigh, 12th April, 1893. Cornwood, 2nd April, 1893. Common on tree-trunks in the spring.
- Erigone radicum* Fab. (*Ernestia radicum* Bezzi, l.c. = *Tachina crissia* Walk). Tamerton Folliot, 8th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 11th Aug., 1889. Holne, 22nd July, 1896.
- E. rudis* Fln., as identified in B.M. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893, and 19th May, 1896. There seems to be considerable doubt as to the name under which these specimens should stand.
- E. sp. inc.* Ivybridge, 19th May, 1896.
- Aporomyia dubia* Fln. (*Lypha dubia* Bezzi, l.c.), Ivybridge, 14th May, 1893. Pentillie (Cornwall), 12th May, 1893.
- Sisyropa angustata* Br. and Berg. (*Carcelia angustata* Bezzi, l.c.), Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893.
- Epicampocera succinta* Mg., Torcross, 29th Aug., 1903.
- Blepharidea vulgaris* Fln. (*Phryxe vulgaris* Bezzi, l.c.), Crownhill, 12th Aug., 1889.
- Ceromasia pumila* Mg. ? (*Masicera pumila* Bezzi, l.c.), Torcross, 14th and 23rd Aug., 1903. B.M. identification.
- C. sp. inc.* B.M. Torcross, 6th Sept., 1903.
- Phorocera cilipeda* Rnd. (*Pales pavidæ* Bezzi, l.c.), Ivybridge, 21st Aug., 1889, 2 ♂ and 3 ♀ bred from *Zygæna lonicera*. Ivybridge, 28th Aug., 1888.
- Meigenia bisignata* Mg., Torcross, 3rd and 6th Sept., 1903.
- M. floralis* Fln., Crownhill, 14th July, 1889. Torcross, 4th, 9th, 28th and 29th Aug., 1903.
- Tachina rustica* Mg. (*Eutachina* Austen), Ivybridge, 11th Aug. and 1st Sept., 1889. Torcross, 25th May, 1893.
- T. præpotens* Mg. (*T. larvarum* Bezzi, l.c.), Torcross, 26th May, 1893. Whitsand Bay (Cornwall), 29th April, 1893.
- Brachychæta spinigera* Rnd., Walkham Valley, 4th April, 1890.
- Gonia ornata* Mg., Budleigh Salterton, 23rd and 25th April, 1898. Torcross, 25th May, 1893. Kingsbridge (Dr. Leach ?).
- Plagia ruralis* Fln. (*Voria ruralis* Bezzi, l.c.), Torcross, 25th May, 1893.
- Phytomyptera nitidiventris* Rnd., Avon Valley, 27th June, 1896.

*Thryptocera minutissima* Zett. (*Actia minutissima* Bezzi, l.c.), Avon Valley, 27th June, 1896.

Do these two records refer to one insect ?

*T. pilipennis* Fln. (*Actia pilipennis* Bezzi, l.c.)=*broteas* Walk. Salcombe, 10th July, 1896.

*Siphona cristata* Fab. (*Bucentes cristata* Bezzi, l.c.), Plympton, 27th April, 1893.

*S. geniculata* Deg. (*B. geniculata* Bezzi, l.c.), Wistmans Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 7th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 22nd Sept., 1889. Common, and generally distributed during August and September.

*Pelatachina tibialis* Fln., Shaugh, 18th May, 1896. Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896.

*Degeeria convexifrons* Zett., Holne, 22nd July, 1896. As identified in B.M. Collection.

*Macquartia flavipes* Mg. (*M. dispar* Bezzi, l.c.), Ivybridge, 8th and 15th April, 1893.

*M. dispar* Fln., Tamerton Folliot, 23rd May, 1889. Bovisand, 6th May, 1893. The exponents of these two species in the B.M. Collection do not appear to be conspecific.

*M. grisea* Fln., Cornwood, 6th Sept., 1889.

*M. sp. inc.* Torcross, 6th and 25th Aug. and 1st Sept., 1903, as identified in the B.M. Collection.

*Demoticus plebejus* Fln., Crownhill, 22nd June, 1888, and 19th July, 1889.

*D. frontatus* Boh. (*Bithia spreata* Mg., apud Bezzi, l.c.), Wistmans Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 26th July, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 10th Sept., 1889.

*Myiobia fenestrata* Mg., Crownhill Fort, 5th Aug., 1889. Torcross, 19th Aug., 1903. Avon Valley, 11th June, 1896. Holne, 9th July, 1896.

*M. inanis* Fln., Holne, 20th July, 1896. Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889.

*M. pacifica* Mg. (*M. inanis* apud Bezzi), Budshead Wood, 22nd July, 1889.

*Olivieria lateralis* Fab. (*Eriothrix rufomaculatus* Deg., apud Bezzi, l.c.), Crownhill, 18th July, 1889. Budshead Wood, 22nd July, 1889. Ermington, July to Sept. Common, and generally distributed.

*Thelaira leucozona* Pz. (*T. nigripes* Fab. apud Bezzi), Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Bickleigh Vale, 18th July, 1889.

var. *nigripes*, Cornwood, 3rd July, 1889. Walkham Valley, 9th May, 1893. Torcross, 25th June, 1893. (B.M.)

- Dexia rustica* Fab., Bickleigh Vale, 18th July, 1889.  
*D. vacua* Fln., Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889.  
*Dexiosoma caninum* Fab., Bickleigh Vale, 18th and 28th July, 1889. Ivybridge, 21st June, 1896. Avon Valley, 13th June, 1896. Holne, 18th July, 1896.  
*Myiocera carinifrons* Fln., Ivybridge, 11th Aug., 1889.  
*Stevania maculata* Fln. (*Plesina maculata* apud Bezzi), Crownhill, 4th July, 1889.  
*Phyto melanocephala* Mg., Bantham, 26th June, 1896.  
*Clista mærens* Mg. (*Rhinophora mærens* Bezzi, l.c.), Bideford, 8th July, 1906.  
*C. lepida* Mg. (*Rhinophora lepida* Bezzi, l.c.), Torcross, no date. Do these last two insects belong to one species ?  
*Sarcophaga carnaria* Linn., Ivybridge, 15th July, 1889. Bickleigh, 5th April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 9th April, 1893, and 19th May, 1914. This last specimen had ventured close up to the burrow of the larva of a Tiger Beetle, and had been seized, he was being drawn down into the hole, when I picked him up and dropped him into the cyanide bottle ; he had put up a good fight, but the final result was never in doubt.  
*S. nigriventris* Mg., Slapton, 29th Aug., 1903 (Collin).  
*Theria muscaria* Mg. (*Helicobosca muscaria* apud Bezzi, l.c.), Ivybridge, 30th June and 1st July, 1888. Very rare ; does not appear to have been taken since this capture. (C. Matthews.)  
*Sarcophila latifrons* Fln., Torcross, 6th and 13th Aug., 1903.  
*Nyctia halterata* Pz., Ivybridge, 1st Aug., 1893. Torcross, 25th June, 1893. Bovisand, 6th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 11th June, 1896.  
*Brachycoma devia* Fln., Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Holne, 23rd July, 1896.  
*Metopia leucocephala* Rossi, Ivybridge, 2nd May, 1893. Avon Valley, 27th June, 1896. Seaton, 3rd Aug., 1902.  
*M. campestris* Fln., Avon Valley, 12th June, 1896.

## CALLIPHORINÆ.

- Pollenia rudis* Fab., Tamerton Folliot, 27th June, 1889. Crownhill, 27th July, 1889. (Common ; shelters in houses in cold weather. C. Matthews.) The life history of this fly has recently been worked out ; the larva is parasitic on a species of earthworm.

- P. vespillo* Fab., Ivybridge, 23rd June, 1889, and 8th April, 1893.
- Lucilia cæsar* Linn., Tamerton Folliot, 15th Sept., 1889. Slapton, 29th Aug., 1884. Common, and generally distributed.
- L. nobilis* Mg. (*L. sericata* Mg., apud Bezzi, l.c.), Whitsand Bay (Cornwall), 24th June, 1893.
- L. silvarum* Mg., Ivybridge, 18th June, 1890.
- Protocalliphora azurea* Flin., Exeter, 17th July, 1871.
- Calliphora vomitoria* Linn., Ivybridge, 8th Aug., 1889: Tor Royal, 4th Aug., 1889. Common and generally distributed.
- C. erythrocephala* Mg. Common, and generally distributed; but no Devonshire specimens are at hand for reference.
- Onesia cognata* Mg., Crownhill, 17th July, 1889. Devon (without date).
- O. sepulchralis* Linn., Cornwood, 2nd June and 8th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 11th Aug. and 22nd Sept., 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 10th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 21st Sept., 1889. Bickleigh, 21st April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 18th May, 1893. Common, and generally distributed.
- Cynomyia mortuorum* Linn., Ottery Hill, 17th July, 1891. This insect seems to be rare in Devonshire.

## PHASIINÆ.

- Allophora hemiptera* Fab., Ivybridge, 26th July, 1888., 8th to 23rd July, 1889. July, 1918. Not uncommon on *Umbelliferæ*, in Stowford Cleeve, during July, 1918.
- A. pusilla* Mg. (*Parallophora pusilla* Bezzi, l.c.), Torcross, 6th to 25th Aug., 1903.

## MUSCINÆ.

- Graphomyia maculata* Scop., Tor Royal, 4th Aug., 1889: Crownhill, 7th and 30th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 11th and 25th Sept., 1889. Common.
- Morellia hortorum* Flin., Tor Royal, 4th Aug., 1889. Plymbridge, 18th May, 1889.
- M. simplex* Lw., Plymbridge, 18th May, 1889. Ivybridge, 30th June, 1889. Wistmans Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 10th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 11th July, 1889.

- Musca domestica* Linn. Common, and generally distributed; but no Devonshire specimens are available for reference.
- M. corvina* Fab., Crownhill, 4th and 9th July, 1889. Ivybridge, 30th June, 1888. Tamerton Folliot, 12th July, 1889. Common, and generally distributed.
- Pyrellia cyanicolor* Zett. (*P. serena* Mg., apud Bezzi), Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 13th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 23rd Aug., 1891. Walkham Valley, 9th April, 1893.
- P. lasiophthalma* Macq. (*P. eriophthalma* Macq., apud Bezzi), Ivybridge, 6th Aug. and 27th Nov., 1887. Mount Edgcumbe, 29th March, 1893.
- Euphoria cornicina* Fab. (*Pseudopyrellia cornicina* apud Bezzi), Crownhill, 11th Oct., 1889. Ivybridge, 11th April, 1893. Common, and generally distributed.
- Mesembrina meridiana* Linn., Tamerton Folliot, 2nd June, 1889. Crownhill, 12th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, 20th May, 1889. Common, and generally distributed.
- Stomoxys calcitrans* Linn., Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889. Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903. Common, and generally distributed. At Torcross on the 9th Sept., 1903, a ♂ dung-fly, *Scatophaga stercoraria*, was taken preying on a *Stomoxys* ♀. *Scatophaga* may be looked on, therefore, as a beneficial insect.
- Hæmatobia stimulans* Mg., Wistmans Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 30th June, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 23rd May, 1889. Common, and generally distributed. These two species are probably the two worst biting pests in the county.
- Lyperosia irritans* Linn., Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903. Often to be seen in numbers on the necks and shoulders of young cattle, but does not appear to annoy human beings.

#### ANTHOMYIDÆ.

- Polietes lardaria* Fab. Although no specimens are forthcoming for record, this is a common and generally distributed species.
- Hyetodesia marmorata* Zett. (*Phaonia morio* Zett., apud Stein), 28th July, 1896.
- H. errans* Mg. (*Phaonia errans* Mg., apud Stein), Ivybridge, 9th May, 1896.

- H. signata* Mg. (*Phaonia signata* Mg., apud Stein), Dawlish, 8th June, 1883.
- H. populi* Mg. (*Phaonia scutellaris* Fln., apud Stein), Dawlish, 8th June, 1883.
- Spilogaster trigonalis* Mg. (*Phaonia trigonalis*, apud Stein), Lynton, 19th June, 1883.
- Hyetodesia semicinerea* Wied. (*Trichopticus semicinerea*, apud Stein), Dawlish, 8th June, 1883.
- Drymeia hamata* Fln., Ivybridge, 1st Aug., 1896.
- Hebecnema umbratica* Mg., Doone Valley, 18th June, 1883.
- Myiospila mediatubunda* Fab. (*Mydæa mediatubunda* Fab., apud Stein), Dawlish, 8th June, 1883. Tamerton Folliot, 6th May, 1889.
- Mydæa protuberans* Zett., Westward Ho! (Meade) British Anthomyidæ, Pt. 1, p. 22. Probably common on all sandhills.
- M. litorea* Mg. (*Mydæa protuberans* Zett, apud Stein).
- Hydrotæa ciliata* Fab., Ivybridge, 2nd June, 1893, and 8th June, 1896. "Devon" (Grimshaw), E.M.M., Vol. XVI, p. 243.
- H. cyrtoneurina* Zett., Ivybridge, 12th June, 1883, and 4th May, 1893. Lynton, 19th June, 1883. (Grimshaw, l.c.)
- H. irritans* Fln., Torcross. Common everywhere.
- H. similis*, Meade, Lynton (Grimshaw, l.c.), Tamerton Folliot.
- H. meteorica* Linn., Torcross, 21st June, 1903. (Grimshaw, l.c.)
- H. albipuncta* Zett., Torcross, 6th Sept., 1903. Ivybridge and Torcross. (Grimshaw, l.c.)
- H. militaris* Mg., Devonshire. (Grimshaw, l.c.)
- H. parva*, Meade, Torcross, 31st July, 1903. Many specimens. Torcross. (Grimshaw, l.c.)
- Ophyra leucostoma* Wied., Torcross, 12th Aug., 1903.
- Homalomyia hamata* Macq. (*Fannia hamata*, apud Stein), Ivybridge, 13th June, 1883.
- H. pallitibia* Rnd. (*Fannia pallitibia*, apud Stein), Slapton, 25th Aug., 1885.
- H. incisurata* Zett. (*Fannia incisurata*, apud Stein), Ivybridge. (Bred, May, 1891, from nest of *Vespa vulgaris*, by C. Matthews.) Torquay, 8th March, 1914.
- Azelia macquarti* Stæg., Lynton, 19th June, 1883.
- A. ciliipes* Hal., Dawlish, 8th June, 1883.



- Limnophora maculosa* Mg. Exeter, 6th June, 1883.  
Ivybridge, 12th June.
- L. denigrata* Mg., 1883. West Dunsford, 8th June, 1883.
- Calliophrys exuta* Kow., Dawlish (no date), Collin, E.M.M.,  
2nd Series, Vol. XXIV, p. 132.
- Lispe tentaculata* Deg., Crownhill, 2nd to 15th Aug., 1889.  
Slapton, 7th Sept., 1889.
- L. pulchella* Lw. (*Lispe nana* Macq., apud Stein), Torcross,  
8th and 12th Aug., 1903.
- Hydrophoria conica* Wied., Ivybridge, 12th May, 1896.
- Eustalomyia hilaris* Fall., Avon Valley, 19th June, 1896.
- Chortophila unilineata* Zett. (*Hammomyia unilineata*, apud  
Stein), Seaton, 26th May, 1900.
- Pegomyia rufina* Fall., Dawlish (Verrall), no date. E.M.M.  
2nd Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 194.
- P. versicolor* Mg., Salcombe, 7th Aug., 1889.
- Phorbia ciliocrura* Rnd. (*Chortophila ciliocrura*, apud Stein),  
Doone Valley, 18th June, 1883.
- Ph. ignota* Rnd. (*Chortophila dissecta* Mg., apud Stein),  
Dawlish, 8th June, 1883. Doone Valley, 18th June,  
1883.
- Anthomyia pluvialis* Linn., Westward Ho ! 20th July, 1911.  
Probably common and generally distributed.
- A. sulciventris* Zett. (*Anthomyia æstiva* Mg., apud Stein),  
Ivybridge, 12th June, 1883.
- Chirosia parvicornis* Zett., Lynton. Verrall, l.c., p. 195.
- Cænusia tigrina* Fab., Walkham Valley, 13th May, 1896.  
Probably common everywhere.
- C. albifrons* Zett., Shevioc (Cornwall), 7th Sept., 1912.
- C. tricolor* Zett., Port Wrinkle (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.
- C. lineatipes* Zett., Shevioc (Cornwall), 3rd Sept., 1912.
- Schænomyza litorella* Fall., Torcross. Common in wet,  
swampy ground. From *Agromyzidæ* in Verrall's List.
- Fucellia maritima* Hal., Torcross. Common on rocks near  
the sea.
- F. fucorum* Fall., Bantham, 26th June, 1896.

## HOLOMETOPA.

## CORDYLURIDÆ.

- Cordylura sp. inc.* No specimens available for record.
- Patelkelomma sp. inc.* No specimens available for record,  
probably *albipes*.

- Amaurosoma fasciatum* Mg., Lynton, 19th June, 1883.  
 Torcross, April, 1909.
- Scatophaga inquinata* Mg., Torcross, Sept., 1903.
- Sc. maculipes* Zett., Torcross, April, 1909.
- Sc. lutaria* Fab., Torcross, April, 1909.
- Sc. stercoraria* Linn. Common and generally distributed.  
 ♂ Torcross, 9th Sept., 1903, preying on *Stomoxys calcitrans* ♀; *vide* Poulton. Predaceous insects and their prey. *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1907, p. 392.
- Sc. merdaria* Fab. Common, and generally distributed ;  
 but no specimens available for record.
- Sc. squalida* Mg., Ivybridge, 19th May, 1889. Torcross,  
 Sept., 1903. Very common.
- Sc. litorea* Fln., Beer Ferris, 11th April, 1903. Budleigh  
 Salterton, 23rd April, 1898. Common all round the  
 coast.
- Sc. villipes* Zett., Bay near Lodge Gate at Picklecombe,  
 Mount Edgecumbe, common on one occasion. Torcross,  
 April, 1909. This insect appears to be uncommon on  
 the Devonshire coast, but was in numbers on the shore  
 at St. Mary's, Scilly Isles. Frequents freshly thrown  
 up seaweed.
- Sc. scybalaria* Linn., Budleigh Salterton, 27th April, 1898.  
 Rare in Devonshire.
- Ceratinostoma ostiorum* Hal., Bovisand, 3rd July, 1896.  
 Budleigh Salterton, 23rd April, 1898. South Pool, near  
 Torcross, April, 1909. Torcross, July and Aug., 1903.  
 Stonehouse, Aug., 1918. Common on marine rejecte-  
 menta.
- Acanthocnema glaucesens* Lw., Bickleigh, under viaduct  
 near station, 18th May, 1914. (Collin.)
- Norellia spinimana* Fln., Tamerton Folliot, 21st May, 1889.  
 Torcross, July and Aug., 1903. Shevioc Wood  
 (Cornwall). Seems to be uncommon in South Devon.
- Trichopalpus fraternus* Mg., Torcross, July and Aug., 1903.  
 Probably common.
- T. punctipes* Mg., Torcross, Sept., 1903.
- Spathiophora hydromyzina* Fln., Torcross, July, Aug. and  
 Sept., 1903.

## HETERONEURIDÆ.

- Heteroneura albimana* Mg., Torcross, 30th Aug., 1903.
- H. gentilis* Col., Bovisand, 14th April, 1893.

## THYREOPHORINÆ.

*Thyreophora furcata* Fab. (*Centrophlebomyia furcata*, apud Becker, Kert. Pal. Dipt., Vol. IV). Although this insect has not yet been recorded from the county, it seems bound to occur there; the nearest locality at present known, is in Mount Edgecumbe Park, near Maker Church, where some half-dozen specimens were taken on a dead donkey. These specimens have been in the British Museum Collection for many years past.

## HELOMYZIDÆ.

*Leria cæsia* Mg., Crownhill, 18th May, 1889.

*L. modesta* Mg., Crownhill, 29th May, 1889.

*L. serrata* Linn., Yealmpton, May, 1906.

*Heteromyza atricornis* Mg., Torcross, July and Aug., 1903, and April, 1909.

*H. commixta* Coll., Salcombe, 26th and 27th Feb., 1908. Bovisand, April, 1893. ♂ and ♀ *in coitû*. Collin, E.M.M., 1901. Bovisand and Slapton Ley. Collin, l.c.

*Tephrochlamys rufiventris* Mg., Mount Edgecumbe, April, 1904. Torcross, April, 1909. Crownhill Fort, 21st March, 1890.

*T. læta* Mg., Torcross, April, 1909.

*Helomyza variegata* Lw., Torcross, Sept., 1903.

*H. affinis* Mg., Crownhill, 31st May, 1889, ♂ and ♀ *in coitû*. Torcross, Sept., 1903.

*H. similis* Mg., Bickleigh Vale, 8th July, 1889. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), Sept. and Oct., 1912.

*H. montana* Lw., St. Germans (Cornwall), Sept., 1912. Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), Sept. and Oct., 1912.

*H. zetterstedti* Lw., Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), Oct., 1911, and Sept. and Oct., 1912.

*H. hilaris* Zett. (*pectoralis* Lw.), Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), Sept. and Oct., 1912. The Cornish insects were taken very near the county border, and are all of them insects certain to occur in Devonshire.

*Allophyla atricornis* Lw., Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), Sept. and Oct., 1912

*Æcothea fenestralis* Fln., Torcross, April, 1909. On windows and probably common and widely distributed.

*Eccoptomera microps* Mg., Devon, from moles' nests.  
(Keys.)

## DRYOMYZIDÆ.

*Dryomyza flaveola* Fab., Tamerton Folliot, 21st May and 1st June, 1889. Budshead Wood, 6th June, 1889. Crownhill, 13th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, 30th. April, 1893.

*D. (Neuroctena) anilis* Fln., Torcross, Sept., 1903. Ivybridge, 14th July and 3rd Sept., 1888, and 11th Aug. and 22nd Sept., 1889.

*Ædoparea buccata* Fln., Dawlish, 25th February, 1893. S. Devon (without other information), Torcross, April, 1909. Seems to be uncommon on the Devonshire coast.

## CÆLOPIDÆ.

*Orygma luctuosum* Mg., Salcombe, 7th July, 1889. Torcross, 11th Sept., 1903. Common under dry seaweed, and other marine rejectamenta.

*Cœlopa pilipes* Hal., Torcross, 26th Aug. to 8th Sept., 1903. Very common.

*Malacomyia sciomyzina* Hal., Torcross, 21st Aug. to 11th Sept., 1903. Common around the coast.

*Fucomyia frigida*, Fab. Budleigh Salterton, 26th April, 1898. Bantham, 26th June, 1896. Dawlish, 25th Feb., 1893. Bovisand, 14th April, 1893. Torcross, 23rd Aug., 1903. Common under seaweed, all round the coast. The forms *frigida*, *gravis*, *parvula* and *eximia*, must all be united as one species, for however far apart the extremes may be the intermediates merge, into one another.

## BORBORIDÆ.

*Borborus nigrofemoratus* Mcq., Ivybridge, May, 1901.

*B. equinus* Fln. Common on horse droppings, all over the country.

*Limosina acutangula* Zett., Slapton, 31st July, 1903 (Collin).

## SCIOMYZIDÆ.

*Sciomyza dorsata* Zett., Torcross, July and Aug., 1903.

- S. ventralis* Fln., Ivybridge, May, 1901. Torcross, April, 1909.
- S. scutellaris* v. Ros., St. Germans (Cornwall). Sheviack Wood (Cornwall), Oct., 1911.
- Phæomyia fuscipennis* Mg., Lynton, 16th June, 1883.
- Pelidnoptera nigripennis* Fab., Ivybridge, 17th May, 1883. Chagford (Dr. Meade, E.M.M., 1899, p. 102). Walkham Valley, June, 1891.
- Tetanura pallidiventris* Fln., Lydford, 17th June, 1883.
- Ditænia cinerella* Fln., Torcross, July and Aug., 1903. Probably common everywhere.
- D. grisea* Mg., Torcross, Aug., 1903.
- D. nana* Fln., Torcross, July and 8th Aug., 1903, land side of Slapton Ley, 17th Aug., 1903. Common on wet mud, at edge of the Leys.
- D. schönherri* Fln., Budleigh Salterton, 29th April, 1898. Torcross, Sept., 1903, and April, 1909.
- Renocera pallida* Fln., Crownhill, 9th Sept., 1889. Ivybridge, May, 1901. Very common.
- Ctenulus distinctus* Mg., Torcross, July and 7th and 15th Aug., 1903.
- C. pectoralis* Zett., Torcross, 7th and 8th Aug., 1903. In some numbers on mud at edge of Slapton Ley.
- Tetanocera elata* Fab., Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883; 7th May, 1893, and 1st Aug., 1896. Holne, 3rd July, 1896. Common.
- T. robusta* Lw., Plymbridge, 8th and 15th June, 1889. Shaugh Bridge, 23rd April, 1893. Torcross, Aug., 1903.
- T. lævifrons* Lw., Torcross, Aug., 1903.
- T. (Lunigera) chærophyllyi* Fab., Crownhill, 7th Sept., 1889. Torcross, Aug., 1903. Bickleigh Vale, 6th July, 1896. Plymouth, 17th June, 1904. Common, has appeared in our lists as *T. coryleti* and *T. reticulata*.
- T. ferruginea* Fln., Budshead Wood, 27th June, 1889. Torcross, 26th May, and July and Aug., 1903. Budleigh Salterton, 22nd April, 1898. Tamerton Folliot, 25th May, 1889. Plympton, 27th April, 1893. Wistman's Wood, 6th Sept., 1889. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Bovisand, 16th May, 1896. Very common.
- T. silvatica* Mg., Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896.
- T. (Trypetoptera) punctulata* Scop., Ivybridge, 12th June, 1883. Bickleigh Vale, 10th July, 1893. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Torcross, August, 1903. Budleigh Salterton, Aug., 1918.

- Limnia unguicornis* Scop., Torcross, Aug., 1903.  
*L. rufifrons* Fab., Budleigh Salterton, Aug., 1918 (Champion).  
*Coremacera marginata* Fab., Bantham, 26th June, 1896.  
 Torcross, Aug., 1903. Uncommon.  
*Elgiva albiseta* Scop., Bickleigh Vale, 18th June, 1889.  
 Torcross, 25th May, 1893, and Aug. and Sept., 1903.  
*E. (Hydromyia) dorsalis*, Fab. Avon Valley, 12th May, 1896.  
*Dichætophora obliterated* Fab., Crownhill, 16th Sept., 1889.  
 Torcross, Aug., 1903.  
*Sepedon spinipes* Scop., Torcross, Aug. and Sept., 1903.  
*S. spegeus*. No specimen available for record though certain to occur.

## LONCHÆIDÆ.

- Palloptra saltuum* Linn., Lynton, 22nd June, 1883:  
*P. ustulata* Fln., Torcross, 14th Aug., 1903.  
*P. trimacula* Mg., Ivybridge, 1st Sept., 1889.  
*P. umbellatarum* Fab., Torcross.  
*Lonchæa flavidipennis*, Torcross, Aug., 1903.

## SAPROMYZIDÆ.

- Peplomyza wiedemanni* Lw., Slapton, 24th May, 1885.  
 Torcross, Aug., 1903. Kingswear, Sept., 1911.  
*Sapromyza longipennis* Fab., Ivybridge, 20th May, 1888,  
 21st June, 1887, and 22nd July, 1888. Lynton,  
 24th June, 1883. Torcross.  
*S. fasciata* Fln., N. Devon, F. Smith, date and locality ?  
 (Verrall). A common insect and sure to occur in numbers.  
*S. inusta* Mg., Ivybridge, 14th May, 1893, and 9th and  
 14th July, 1888. Crownhill, 3rd July and 15th Aug.,  
 1889. Cornwood, 24th Aug., 1889.  
*S. decempunctata* Fln., Plymouth, 17th June, 1894 (Beaumont).  
*S. longiseta* Lw., Torcross, Aug., 1903. In numbers on this date.  
*S. rorida* Fln., Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Very common everywhere.  
*S. notata* Fln., Torcross, Aug., 1903.  
*S. quadripunctata* Linn., Torcross, Aug., 1903.

- S. pallidiventris* Fln., Ivybridge, 22nd Aug., 1888.  
*Cnemacantha muscaria* Fall., Stowford Cleeve, 19th Aug.,  
 1888 (C. Matthews).  
*Lauzanina aenea* Fln., Ivybridge, 9th July, 1887. Torcross.

## ORTALIDÆ.

- Pteropæctria frondescentiæ* Linn., Whitleigh Wood, 13th  
 June, 1889. Ivybridge, 19th June, 1889. Bantham,  
 26th June, 1896. Avon Valley, 28th June, 1896.  
 Aylesbeare Common, near Exeter, 4th July, 1891  
 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

## TRYPETIDÆ.

- Acidia heraclei* Linn., Branscombe, 13th May, 1902. Ivy-  
 bridge, May, 1889. Torcross, 7th Aug., 1903.  
*A. lychnidis* Fab., Torcross, July and Aug., 1903.  
*Chaetostoma curvinervis* Rond., Bickleigh Vale, 1st April,  
 1893. I believe still the only record since Rondani's.  
*Spilographa abrotani* Mg., Ivybridge, July, 1888 (C. Mat-  
 thews). Now in the British Museum Collection. This  
 is, I believe, the only British record.  
*Trypeta onotrphes* Lw., Holne, 28th July, 1896.  
*T. tussilaginis* Fab., Bickleigh Vale, 18th July, 1889.  
*Urophora solstitialis* Linn., Avon Valley, 28th June, 1896.  
*Sphenella marginata* Fln., Torcross, Aug., 1903. St. Ger-  
 mans (Cornwall), Sept., 1912.  
*Tephritis (Oxyphora) miliaria* Schrk., Avon Valley, 11th,  
 22nd and 23rd June, 1896. Lynton, 20th June (?)  
 (Collin).  
*T. vespertina* Lw., Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Tavistock,  
 10th June, 1893.  
*Urellia stellata* Fries, Slapton, 29th Aug., 1903 (Collin).

## SEPSIDÆ.

- Sepsis punctum* Fab., Avon Valley, 18th June, 1896.  
*S. cynipsea* Linn., Ivybridge, 10th May, 1893.  
*Nemopoda cylindrica* Fab., Crownhill, 18th May and 7th  
 Sept., 1889. Avon Valley, 18th June, 1896. Ivy-  
 bridge, 17th Sept., 1887. Very common.  
*Henicita annulipes* Mg., Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903. Several  
 on this occasion.  
*Themira putris* Linn., Torcross, 12th Aug., 1903.

## PSILIDÆ.

*Psila fimetaria* Linn., Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 6th June, 1896. Tamerton Folliot, 19th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 26th July, 1889.

*P. nigricornis* Mg., Shevioc (Cornwall), Sept., 1912. A common insect and bound to occur within the county limits. This and not *P. rosæ* is the carrot fly of the agriculturists.

*Chyliza atriseta* Mg., Salcombe, 20th and 22nd May, 1893. Rare. I have not seen this species from any other British locality.

*C. leptogaster* Pz., Kingsbridge, 23rd May, 1893.

*Loxocera albiseta* Schrk., Bantam, 26th June, 1896. Warleigh Marsh, 7th August, 1889. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Torcross, Sept., 1903.

*L. sylvatica* Mg., Ivybridge, 20th and 30th April and 19th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 22nd April, 1893. Bickleigh Vale, 21st and 24th April, 1893. As a rule a scarce insect, but appears to be the common form round Plymouth.

*Lissa loxocerina* Fln., Kingsbridge.

## MICROPIZIDÆ.

*Micropeza corrigiolata* Linn., Seaton, 26th June, 1891 (Rev. A. E. Eaton).

## EPHYDRIDÆ.

*Notiphila riparia* Mg., Torcross, 7th Aug., 1903.

*N. cinera* Fln., Torcross, 15th and 25th Aug., 1903.

*N. dorsata* Stenh., Torcross, 14th Aug., 1903.

*N. maculata* Stenh., Torcross, 16th Aug., 1903.

*Trimerina madizans* Fln., Shevioc (Cornwall), 7th Sept., 1912.

*Ephygrobia nitidula* Fln. (*Psilopa nitidula*, V.L.), Torcross, 21st and 25th Aug., 1903.

*Discocerina obscurella* Fln., Torcross, 8th Aug., 1903.

*D. pulicaria* Hal., Torcross, 9th, 21st and 26th Aug., 1903.

*Hydrellia discolor* Stenh. (= *H. obscura*, Mg.?) St. Germans (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.

*H. albilabris* Mg., Shevioc (Cornwall), 13th Sept., 1912.



- Philygria stictica* Mg., Sheviok (Cornwall), 10th Sept., 1912. Three common insects, and bound to occur on the Devonshire side of the boundary.
- Ochthera mantis* Deg., a common insect and bound to occur although no specimens are available at the present minute.
- Parhydra fossarum* Hal., Torcross, 23rd and 25th Aug., 1903.
- P. aquila* Fln., Torcross, 23rd Aug., 1903.
- P. coarctata* Fln., Port Wrickle (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.
- Ephydra micans* Hal., Torcross, 12th and 15th Aug., 1903.
- Pelina nitens* Lw., Torcross. Collin, E.M.M. 2nd Series, Vol. XXII, p. 185.
- Ilythea spilota* Hal., Torcross, 28th Aug., 1903.
- Cœnia palustris* Fln., Torcross, 10th Aug., 1903.
- Scatella sorbillans* Hal., Torcross, 12th Aug., 1903.
- S. stagnalis* Fln., Port Wrickle (Cornwall) 5th Sept., 1912.

## CHLOROPIDÆ.

- Meromyza laeta* Mg., Salcombe, 15th June, 1896.
- Diptotoxa messoria* Fln., Torcross, 3rd and 12th Aug., 1903.
- Chlorops teniopus* Mg., Torcross, 20th Aug., 1903.
- Lipara ruftarsis* Lw., Seaton in June. Collin, E.M.M. 2nd Series, Vol. XXII, p. 152.
- Elachyptera cornuta* Fln., Torcross, 3rd Sept., 1903. Sheviok (Cornwall) 7th Sept., 1912.
- E. megaspis* Lw., Devonshire (Collin) l.c., p. 152.
- Oscinis pratensis* Mg., Torcross, Aug., 1903. (Collin) l.c., p. 152.

## DROSOPHILIDÆ.

- Scaptomyza graminum* Fln., Torcross, 10th Aug., 1903. Port Wrickle, (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.
- Noterophila glabra* Fln., Torcross, 12th Aug., and 9th Sept. 1903.

## GEOMYZIDÆ.

- Diastata unipunctata* Zett., Torcross, 8th, 12th, and 18th Aug., 1903.
- D. costata* Mg., Sheviok (Cornwall), 10th Sept., 1912.

## OPOMYZIDÆ.

- Balioptera combinata* Linn., Torcross, 18th Aug., 1903. Many on this occasion.

*B. venusta* Mg., Torcross, 13th Aug., 1903.

*Opomyza germinationis* Linn., Bickleigh. (G. C. Bignell.)

One of the commonest flies.

*O. florum* Fab., Torcross.

*Pelethophila flava* Linn., Seaton, 2nd Aug., 1902. (Rev.

E. A. Eaton.) A common insect.

#### AGROMYZIDÆ.

*Leucopis griseola* Fln., Ivybridge, 18th July, 1887. Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903. Bred by C. Matthews from

Aphids on thistle.

*Ochthiphila flavipalpis* Hal., Bantham, 26th June, 1896.

Common on the sandhills on this date.

#### PHYTOMYZIDÆ.

*Phytomyza zetterstedtii* Schin., Ivybridge, 10th June, 1901.

#### EPROBOSCIDÆ.

*Melophagus ovinus* Linn., probably in numbers in every flock of sheep in the county.

#### NYCTERIBIDÆ.

*Nycteribia hermanni* Leach., Barnstaple, 11th Oct., 1898.

Eighteen specimens from Lesser Horseshoe Bat.

*Rhinolophus hipposiderus*.

#### CONOPIDÆ.

The exact location of this family is still uncertain, consequently it is placed last of all.

*Conops quadrifasciata* Deg., Torcross, 25th Aug., 1903.

*C. flavipes* Linn., Ivybridge, 14th June, 1889, 21st and 26th July, 1889, 11th Aug., 1889. Many captures in June and July, 1889. Holne, 22nd Aug., 1896.

*Physocephala rufipes* Fab., Bickleigh Vale, 28th Aug., 1889.

Avon Valley, 23rd June, 1896. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge, Aug., 1887.

*Myopa buccata* Linn., Walkham Valley, 9th May, 1893.

Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Ivybridge, 19th May, 1889.

Yelverton, 6th June, 1889.

*M. testacea* Linn., Ivybridge, 19th June, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 1st June, 1889.

*M. polystigma* Rond., Budleigh Salterton, 23rd May, 1898.

*Oncomyia atra* Fab., Torcross, 11th Sept., 1903. Several seen, four taken.

*O. pusilla* Mg., Bovisand, 6th May, 1893. Holne, 17th July, 1896.

*Sicus ferrugineus* Linn., Avon Valley, 13th and 14th July, 1896. Holne, 22nd and 27th July, 1896. Common everywhere.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

*p* Indicates Past Presidents.

\* Indicates Life Members.

† Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who retire at the end of the current year.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals;  
and of Members whose addresses are not known, in italics.

Notice of Changes of Residence, of Resignations, and of Decease of Members  
should be sent to the General Secretary.

Year of  
Election.

1913\*H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc. (*All communications to be addressed to Walter Peacock, Esq., M.V.O., Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*)

1913 Abell, G. J., 8, Rolle Street, Exmouth.

1919 Abell, Professor W. S., M.I.N.A., 11, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.

1913\*Adams, E. Amery, 21, Mayford Road, Balham, S.W. 12.

1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. William Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).

1900\*ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.

1908 Albert Memorial Library, etc. (The Royal), Exeter, per H. Tapley Soper, F.R.HIST.S.

1909 ALEXANDER, J. J., M.A., J.P., Grammar School, Tavistock.

1916<sup>p</sup> ALLEN, E. J., D.SC., F.R.S., The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.

1896\*Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.

1918 ALMY, P. H. W., Bank Chambers, Torquay.

1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton (HON. GENERAL TREASURER).

1919 Amory, Sir Ian Heathcoat, Bart., D.L., J.P., Knightshayes Court, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).

1919 Amory, The Dowager Lady, Hensleigh, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).

1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.

1919 Andrew, T. H., F.S.I., Barnborough, Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.

1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.

1912†Anstey, A., 13, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

1918 Armstrong, Mrs. A., c/o Mrs. Thomas, Holne, Ashburton.

1918 Ault, Rev. F. E., Dittisham Rectory, Dartmouth.

1912 Axe, Rev. Arthur, 18, Southbroom, Devizes.

- 1912\*Babbage, Gilbert, 16, Cathedral Close, Exeter.  
 1919 Ball, Miss Marion, Walmer House, Torquay.  
 1914 Balleine, Rev. James A., M.A., Elm Brae, Seaway Lane, Cockington, S. Devon.  
 1915 Barber, James, Colintrave, Cranford Avenue, Exmouth.  
 1878\*BARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.  
 1918 Barnes, A. E., 107, High Street, Barnstaple.  
 1902\*Barratt, Sir Francis Layland, Bart., M.A., M.P., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.  
 1915 Bartlett, Rev. Lewis Edward, The Vicarage, Countess Weir, Exeter.  
 1898\*Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.Hist.S., St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.  
 1894\*Bayly, Miss Anna, Seven Trees, Plymouth.  
 1919 Bayly, Mrs. E. C., Highlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.  
 1913\*Bedford, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.  
 1914 BEEBE, Rev. W. N. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Whitchurch, Tavistock.  
 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.  
 1912 Bickersteth, Rev. H. L., B.A., The Vicarage, Tavistock.  
 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.  
 1912 Birdwood, Allan Roger, Yannon Lea, Exeter Road, Teignmouth.  
 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.  
 1916 Blackall, E., 6, Chapel Street, Plymouth.  
 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Hillborough House, St. Marychurch, Torquay.  
 1917\*Blight, Francis J., Tregenna, Wembley, Middlesex.  
 1919 Boles, F. J. Coleridge, J.P., 24, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1912 Bond, Francis William, 40, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W. 9.  
 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., 41, Grace Street, Rockland, Knox Co., Maine, U.S.A.  
 1906 Bond, Rev. W. F., M.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.  
 1913 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., c/o Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.  
 1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widger, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.LOND., Winslade, Bampton, N. Devon.  
 1912 Bowden, John F., F.S.I., Crossways, West Avenue, Exeter.  
 1919 Bowles, Major-General F. A., C.B., Hartnolls, Tiverton.  
 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Home Lodge, Chudleigh, South Devon.  
 1911 Boyle, Mrs. C. Vicars, Cheldon Rectory, Chulmleigh, North Devon.  
 1916 BRACKEN, C. W., B.A., F.E.S., 5, Carfrae Terrace, Plymouth.  
 1900\*Bradridge, C. Kingsley, 11, Plasturton Avenue, Cardiff.  
 1912 Brant, Captain, R.N., St. Martins, Budleigh Salterton.

- 1905 Brendon, Charles E., 6, Hillsborough, Plymouth.  
 1892 Brendon, W. T., The Anchorage, Grand Parade, Plymouth.  
 1916 Breton, Rev. H. H., M.A., Sheepstor Vicarage, Horrabridge, Devon.  
 1917 Briggs, T. H., Rock House, Lynmouth, N. Devon.  
 1918 Brockman, W. S., Rose Tor, Torquay.  
 1918 Brodrick, W. B. B., 42, Southernhay West, Exeter.  
 1917 Brokenshire, F. A., 2, Rock Avenue, Barnstaple.  
 1916 Brown, W. L. Trant, F.R.I.B.A., 332, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. 6.  
 1916 Brown, J. P., J.P., Abbey Stores, Plymouth.  
 1911\*Brushfield, Miles Nadauld, 13, Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth Common, Surrey.  
 1911 Buckfast, The Right Rev. The Lord Abbot of (Dom. Anscar Vonier, O.S.B.), Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon.  
 1918 Burdick, G., Clovelly, Mansfield Road, Ilford.  
 1911 Burn, Colonel C. R., A.D.C. to the King, M.P., 77, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.  
 1887<sup>p</sup>BURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Stoke-in-teignhead, Teignmouth.  
 1916 Burton, R. Fowler, 2, Osborne Villas, Devonport.  
 1914 Butcher, Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.  
 1914 Butcher, Mrs. Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.  
 1917 Byne, Loftus St. George, M.Sc., F.L.S., Laracor, Elwyn Road, Exmouth.  
 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.  
 1919 Campbell, J. D., Howden Court, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1908\*Card, F. F., Broadlands, Newton Abbot.  
 1919 Carew, Charles Robert Sydenham, B.A., M.P., J.P., Warnicombe, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1915 Carey, N. M., 37, Sea View Avenue, Lipson, Plymouth.  
 1891\*CARPENTER, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1866\*CARPENTER-GARNIER, J., J.P., Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants.  
 1908 Carr-Smith, Miss Rose E., Harlow, Leamington.  
 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.  
 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.  
 1918 Cary, Lt.-Commander H. L. M., R.N., c/o Capt. L. Cary, R.N., Torre Abbey, Torquay.  
 1918 Cary, Captain L., R.N., Torre Abbey, Torquay.  
 1895\*Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.  
 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.  
 1910 CHALK, Rev. E. S., M.A., Kentisbeare Rectory, Cullompton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1911\*Chalmers, R. W. S., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.  
 1899\*Champernowne, A. M., M.A., J.P., Dartington Hall, Totnes.

- 1918 Champernowne, Major Philip H., B.A., Beckhams, Manaton, Moretonhampstead, Devon.
- 1917 CHANTER, FRANK W., Bloomfield, Braunton, N. Devon.
- 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., F.S.A., Marlands, Exmouth.
- 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
- 1881<sup>p</sup>CHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Crofton, Byronshill, Torquay.
- 1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
- 1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
- 1902 Charbonnier, T., 9, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1908 Chennells, Rev. A. W., B.A., LL.D., The College, Newton Abbot.
- 1911 Chichester, Miss, Arlington Court, Barnstaple.
- 1917 Chichester, Rev. Charles, M.A., Sherwell Rectory, Barnstaple.
- 1914 CHILCOTT, EDWARD W., B.A., Chollacott Lane House, Tavistock.
- 1919 Chope, H. F., Whiteley Wood Road, Ranmoor, Sheffield.
- 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. 2.
- 1912 Clapp, Cecil Robert Mainwaring, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
- 1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
- 1919 Clarke, Miss, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
- 1901<sup>p</sup>CLAYDEN, Principal A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., 17, Chester Road, Whitchurch, Salop.
- 1912 CLIFFORD, Colonel E. T., v.D., 6, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.
- 1919<sup>†</sup>Cockram, George Edward, Cowley Moor, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Colborne, The Hon. Mrs. Mabel, Venn, Ivybridge.
- 1898<sup>\*p</sup>COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary.
- 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- 1915 Commin, H., 230, High Street, Exeter.
- 1912 Cornish, Frederick John, 44, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
- 1908 Cornish-Bowden, Peter, Zaire, Newton Abbot.
- 1910 Cornwall Polytechnic Society, The Royal (*per* the Secretary, E. W. Newton, Camborne).
- 1904 Coryndon, R. F., Government House, Entebbe, Uganda, South Africa.
- 1911<sup>\*</sup>Crabbe, Herbert Ernest, F.R.G.S., Teignbridge House, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
- 1919 Cramp, Miss Viola, 28, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 11.
- 1908 Crang, W. H., 11, Collingwood Villas, Devonport.
- 1911 Cree, W. E., M.D., Penryn, Watts Road, Tavistock.
- 1904 Crespin, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 5.

- 1907 CRESSWELL, Miss BEATRIX F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.  
 1918 Crocker, F. J., J.P., Castleton, Torquay.  
 1898<sup>p</sup>CROFT, SIR ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere Alston, R.S.O.  
 1886 Cumming, Stephen A., 40, Palmerston Crescent, Palmer's Green, London, N. 13.  
 1916 Dallas, Miss Margaret Frazer, Moorfield, Mannamead, Plymouth.  
 1911 Davey, G. W., 16, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1.  
 1911 Davie, G. C., J.P., C.C., The Elms, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.  
 1917 Davies, W. R., Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.  
 1902 Daw, Mrs., Yeoldon, Northam, N. Devon.  
 1918 Day, C. B., Allerdale, Torquay.  
 1912 Depree, Mrs. Lilian May, 3, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.  
 1911 Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter (*per* Hon. Sec.).  
 1905 Dewey, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.  
 1919 Dixon, Captain Jos. P., Tiverton.  
 1918 Dobson, F., 55, Fleet Street, Torquay.  
 1919 Dodd, Colonel Anthony, A.M.S., Windycroft, Instow, North Devon.  
 1919 Dodridge, A. E., Moulin, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, London, S.E. 20.  
 1882 DOE, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.  
 1898\*Donaldson, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.  
 1913 Downes, Harold, M.B., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Ditton Lea, Ilminster, Somerset.  
 1907 DRAKE, Capt. F. MORRIS, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.  
 1917 Drake-Brockman, Rev. E., A.R.S.M., 2, Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter.  
 1902 Drayton, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.  
 1910 Drewe, Julius C., J.P., Wadhurst Hall, Sussex.  
 1909 Duke, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Justice, P.C., 37, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E. 21.  
 1889 DUNCAN, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.  
 1913 Dunn, Miss Mary Rouse, Riverside, Bideford.  
 1898\*Dunning, Sir E. H., Knt., J.P., Jacques Hall, Bradfield, Essex.  
 1919 Dunsford, F. B., J.P., Ashleigh, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1901\*Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.C.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.  
 1918 Dutton, Miss A. V., Somerton, Sidmouth.  
 1919 Dwelly, Edward, The Oaks, Pinewood Hill, Fleet, Hants.  
 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 24, Burton Court, Chelsea, London, S.W.  
 1916 Dymond, G. P., M.A., 6, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.  
 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.  
 1919 Eales, C. E., The Limes, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1908 Eames, Miss Kate, Cotley, near Chard.



- 1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.  
 1917 Eames, Miss Sarah E., Carlton House, Exmouth.  
 1919 Easton, H., 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 1918 Ede, Harry P., Applegarth, Maidencombe, near Teignmouth.  
 1901 Edye, Colonel L., United Service Club, London, S.W. 1.  
 1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Slade House, near Kingsbridge.  
 1898\*Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.  
 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.  
 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGU, 2, Mount Tamar Villas, St. Budeaux, Devon.  
 1914 Evans, Rev. A. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Lamerton, Tavistock.  
 1880\*Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O., Somerset.  
 1902\*Eve, The Hon. Sir H. T., 19, Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, London, W. 2.  
 1904 Every, Richard, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.  
 1917 Exeter, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of (Lord William Cecil), The Palace, Exeter.  
  
 1912 Fairbrother, G. H., Whitehall, Bideford.  
 1905 Falcon, T. A., M.A., Hill Close, Braunton, Devon.  
 1919 Fargus, Brigadier-General Harold, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alexandra House, Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth.  
 1919 Fargus, Mrs. Harold, Alexandra House, Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth.  
 1896\*Firth, R. W., Place, Ashburton.  
 1919 Fisher, E. C., M.A., Milverton Lodge, Tiverton.  
 1919 Fisher, Frederic Bazley, J.P., Elm Cottage, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1919 Fisher, Mrs. S. H., 18, Fore Street, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1918†Fisher, T. Carson, B.A., M.D., Carisbrooke, Teignmouth Road, Torquay.  
 1911 Fleming, George McIntosh, C.C., Loventor Manor, Totnes.  
 1918 Forster, Robert Henry, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Kilmar House, Liskeard.  
 1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.  
 1910 FOSTER, M. T., Fore Street, Cullompton.  
 1918 Foster, James Murray, c/o M. T. Foster, Fore Street, Cullompton.  
 1876\*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.  
 1918 Fradd, Martin, Aubrey House, Reading.  
 1892 Francis, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.  
 1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton Park, Okehampton.  
 1919 French, Rev. W., M.A., Cadeleigh Rectory, near Tiverton.  
 1914 Frost, Miss Dorothy, Regent Street, Teignmouth.

- 1912p FROUDE, ASHLEY A., C.M.G., Collapit Creek, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
- 1908 Fulford, Francis A., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.
- 1880 Furneaux, J., J.P., Tor View, Buckfastleigh, Devon.
- 1908 Gallsworthy, Frank, Wellesley Buildings, Wellington Street, Leeds.
- 1919p GAMBLE, The Very Revd. H. R., D.D., Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter (PRESIDENT).
- 1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.
- 1913 Gates, Dr. Mabel, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), 15, York Road, Exeter.
- 1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
- 1900\* Gervais, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1910 Gidley, G. G., M.D., Heyford House, Cullompton.
- 1909 Giffard, Edward Walter, 13, Chesham Place, London, S.W. 1.
- 1919 Gilbert, Commander Walter Raleigh, R.N., Bishopsteignton House, Bishopsteignton, Devon.
- 1892\* Gill, Miss, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
- 1919 Glover, Rev. W., F.R.G.S., St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
- 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
- 1918 Gordon, Thomas Hodgetts, B.A. (LOND.), Belhelvie, Alexandria Road, Sidmouth.
- 1917 Gotto, Mrs. M. C., St. Catherine's, Exmouth.
- 1917 Greaves, Haslehurst, North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple.
- 1918 Green, F. W., Welstor, Ashburton.
- 1881 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1917 Gribble, Miss Rose M., Splatton, S. Brent.
- 1913\* Grigg, H. W., Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Crownhill, S.O., Devon.
- 1892p HALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W. 7.
- 1895\* Hamblenden, The Right Hon. Viscount, 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
- 1880\* Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
- 1918 Harpley, Mrs. H. Avery, Northcote, Torre's Park, Ilfracombe.
- 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
- 1916 HARRIS, GEORGE THOMAS, Kelso, Knowle Park, Sidmouth.
- 1905 HASTE, Prof. WALTER J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1908 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., *per* Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
- 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes.
- 1919† Hatchard, Rev. D. Perceval, M.A., St. Paul's Vicarage, Tiverton.
- 1875\* Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.

- 1917†Haughton, B., East Down House, near Barnstaple.  
 1913 Hawker, Capt. Henry Gore, Strode, Ivybridge, S. Devon.  
 1910 Hawkins, Rev. Edward J., B.A., 18, Marlborough Road, Exeter.  
 1912 Hearn, Mrs. Eliza Christine, Ford House, Alphington Road, Exeter.  
 1918 Heath, Miss Alice, 9, Wellswood Park, Torquay.  
 1919 Hebditch, W. Anstey, Juryhayes, Tiverton.  
 1919 Hebditch, Mrs. J. T., Juryhayes, Tiverton.  
 1890\*Heberden, W. B., c.B., Elmfield, Exeter.  
 1919 Hepburn, Lady, Dunmore, Bradninch, Cullompton.  
 1919 Herapath, Mervyn, Cintra, Budleigh Salterton.  
 1919†Herring, Francis, M.A., 6, Redlands, Tiverton.  
 1907 Herron, H. G. W., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1.  
 1908 Hext, George, Kingstone, Newton Abbot.  
 1918 Hicks, Colonel John George, v.D., McWhirter House, Abbey Road Mansions, St. John's Wood, London, N.W. 8.  
 1882\*<sup>p</sup>HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., J.P., C.A., The Castle, Barnstaple.  
 1916 Hill, H. S., 29, Staddon Terrace, Plymouth.  
 1892\*Hingston, C. A., M.D., J.P., 3, The Esplanade, Plymouth.  
 1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Bettysground, Shute, Axminster.  
 1912 Hitchcock, Capt. Walter M., Sunnyside, 51, The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.  
 1918 Hockaday, F. S., F.R.HIST.S., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.  
 1898 HODGSON, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.  
 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, F.S.A., 1, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.  
 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewine, Sneyd, Bristol.  
 1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, Jerviston, Streatham Common, London, S.W. 2.  
 1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, 1, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 1919 Holman, Sidney H., The Dene, Denewood Road, Highgate, London, N.  
 1917 Holmes, A. H., Bodley Cottage, Parracombe, Barnstaple, N. Devon.  
 1914\*Hooper, H. Dundee, M.A., Ardvar, Torquay.  
 1918 Hooper, W. R., Great Torrington, N. Devon.  
 1910 Hooppell, Rev. J. L. E., St. Peter's Vicarage, 10, Hoxton Square, London, N. 1.  
 1911 Hopper, A. E., Queen Anne's Chambers, Barnstaple.  
 1896\*Hosegood, S., Pendennis, Rockleaze, nr. Bristol.  
 1895\*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.  
 1918 Hunt, Mrs. A. R., Southwood, Torquay.  
 1917 Hunt, F. W., J.P., c.c., High Street, Barnstaple.  
 1906 Hunt, Rev. Jas. Lyde, Efford, Paignton.  
 1919 Hutchinson, Rev. F. E., M.A., Court Place, Cove, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1886 Huxtable, James, 51, The Avenue, Kew Gardens.

- 1919 Huxtable, William Henry, 2, St. Paul's Square, Tiverton  
(VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1918 Huxtable, W. S., Carisbrooke, Torquay.
- 1908 Hyde, The Venble. H. B., The Vicarage, Bovey Tracey.
- 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.
- 1918 Jackson, Rev. Edward E., M.A., The Rectory, Parracombe,  
Barnstaple, N. Devon.
- 1890\* Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
- 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., St. Martins, Exeter.
- 1908 James, S. Boucher, Hallsannery, Bideford.
- 1912 JENKINS, RHYS, M.I.M.E., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton  
Buildings, London, W.C. 2
- 1916 Jenkins, Rev. W. T. LL., The Rectory, Instow, N. Devon.
- 1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road,  
Exeter.
- 1917 Jewell, F. A., The Mayor's Parlour, Barnstaple.
- 1911 JOCE, THOMAS JAMES, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
- 1918 JOHNSTON, Rev. J. CHARTERIS, Mount Warren, St. Luke's  
Road, N., Torquay.
- 1919 Johnstone, F., Wilcombe Villa, Tiverton.
- 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., The Cedars, Teignmouth.
- 1916 Judge, J. J., 15, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth.
- 1899\* JULIAN, Mrs. HESTER FORBES, F.G.S., F.R.A.I., Redholme,  
Torquay.
- 1913 Keene, Rev. E. G. Perry-, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh.
- 1916 Keily, The Rt. Rev. Bishop John, D.D., Bishop's House,  
Plymouth.
- 1919 Kidwell, W. G., 16, Twyford Place, Tiverton.
- 1918 Kirkwood, Major J. H. Morrison, D.S.O., Yeo Vale, Bideford.
- 1918 Kitson, Major Robert, Hengrave, Torquay.
- 1919 Knight, Rev. Francis, D.D., Kincaig, Forest Road, Torquay.
- 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
- 1914 Knight, N. Hine, 5, Borringdon Terrace, Plympton.
- 1903 Laing-Oldham, Philip M. T., M.A., Strawbridge, Hatherleigh,  
N. Devon.
- 1919 Lake, T., J.P., C.A., 5, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.
- 1871 Lake, William Charles, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
- 1919 Lancefield, Rev. A. P., M.A., St. Mary Arches Rectory, 18, St.  
Leonards Road, Exeter.
- 1913 Lane, Rev. W. H. Cecil, M.A., The Parsonage, Postbridge,  
Princetown, Devon.
- 1907 Lane, John, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W. 1.
- 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, The Shiel, Elgin Road, Weybridge.
- 1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Vicarage, Axminster.
- 1916 Langford, Rev. Canon John Frere, Southbrook, Starcross,  
Devon.

- 1906 LARTER, Miss C. ETHELINDA, F.L.S., 2, Summerland Terrace,  
St. Marychurch, Torquay.
- 1905 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
- 1919 LAZENBY, Miss, B.A., Eastfield, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1889\*LEE, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
- 1914 LEWIN, L. H., Willowby Park Villas, Yelverton, S. Devon.
- 1911 LINDSAY, W. A., J.P., D.L., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of  
Arms, College of Arms, London, E.C., and Deer Park,  
Honiton.
- 1919 LITLEDALE, F. Woodhouse, St. Marychurch, South Devon.
- 1890\*LONGSTAFF, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Morteheo, R.S.O.
- 1919 LOVETT, W. T., Highfields, Halberton, Tiverton.
- 1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., F.G.S., Kotri, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1918 LUPTON, Henry, Courtlands, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1906 MacDERMOT, E. T., Lillycombe, Porlock, Somerset.
- 1919 MAHOOD, A. G., Sunnyside, Tiverton.
- 1919 MCINTYRE, Rev. James, B.D., The Rectory, Washford Pyne,  
Morchard Bishop, Devon.
- 1907 McLENNAN, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
- 1894 MALLET, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
- 1904 MANCHESTER Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
- 1905 MANISTY, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1903 MANLOVE, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
- 1901 MANN, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
- 1914\*MARDON, Evelyn John, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., New Court,  
Topsham, Devon.
- 1897\*MARDON, Heber, Clifden, Teignmouth.
- 1901 MARINES, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal  
Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Devon.
- 1919 MARQUAND, C. V. B., Y Glyn, Llanfarian, Cardiganshire.
- 1917 MARSH, Charles, Cross Street, Barnstaple.
- 1904 MARSHALL, James C., Oak Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1917 MARTIN, Major Arthur J., R.A.M.C., 45, Delaware Mansions,  
Maida Hill, London, W. 9.
- 1918 MARTIN, Mrs. C. L., Clanmarina, Torquay.
- 1919 MARTIN, W. H., Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1918 MASON, Samuel, 15, College Road, Newton Abbot.
- 1908 MATTHEWS, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred, Gratton, Bow, N. Devon.
- 1887 MATTHEWS, Coryndon, F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, S. Devon.
- 1894 MAXWELL, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
- 1909 MAY, W. H., 23, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
- 1917 MAY, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, Sefton House, Northam,  
N. Devon.
- 1898 MELHUISH, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Ashwater Rectory,  
Beaworthy.
- 1902 MESSENGER, Arthur W. B., Staff Paymaster R.N., Salvage  
Section, Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.
- 1900 MILD MAY, Lt.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
- 1919 MILLER, Brian S., The Castle, Exeter.

- 1910 Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, 117, St. James's Court, London, S.W. 1.
- 1919 Montgomery, R., M.A., School House, Tiverton.
- 1919 Montgomery, Mrs., School House, Tiverton.
- 1905 Moon, W. J., J.P., 20, Home Park Villas, Devonport.
- 1919 Moore, R., M.A., Tidcombe House, Tiverton.
- 1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.
- 1909 MORRIS, R. BURNET, M.A., LL.B., Belair, Exmouth.
- 1914 Morris, Miss E. A., Nirvâna, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
- 1908 Morrison-Bell, Colonel E. F., Pitt House, Chudleigh.
- 1910 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C., M.P., 13, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.
- 1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth.
- 1886\*Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
- 1912 Mortimer, Fleet-Surgeon, Edgar F., R.N., Rock Mount, Torrington, N. Devon.
- 1917 Mortimer, Miss, 2, The Myrtle, Sidmouth.
- 1919 Mott, Rev. L. O., M.A., Hennock Vicarage, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
- 1919 Mudford, E., 12, Fore Street, Tiverton.
- 1904 Murray, Sir O. A. R., K.C.B., The Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.
- 1918 Murrin, A. J., J.P., C.C., Powderham Road, Newton Abbot.
- 1918 Myers, Rev. T., Elm Tree, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
- 1919†Neal, J. W., Melbourne House, Tiverton.
- 1885\*NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
- 1919 New, H. G., J.P., Craddock, Cullompton, Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1912 Newberry Library, Chicago (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.).
- 1912 Newman, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L., J.P., M.P., Mamhead Park, Exeter.
- 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.) Newton Abbot.
- 1913 New York Public Library (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
- 1918 Nixon, Sidney E., Wayside, Watcombe, near Torquay.
- 1908 Northcote, Gordon Stafford, Willowmead, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1909 Northcote, The Rt. Hon. Lady Rosalind, Pynes, near Exeter.
- 1915\*Northmore, John, Moorfield, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.
- 1915 Notley, Rev. J. T. B., B.A., c/o Lloyd's Bank, Totnes.
- 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
- 1914 Odell, Rev. F. J., R.N., Endsleigh, Totnes, Devon.
- 1918 Odell, William, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ferndale, Torquay.
- 1917 OLIVER, BRUCE W., A.R.I.B.A., Bridge End, Barnstaple.
- 1914 Openshaw, Oliver, The Grange, Kentisbury, near Barnstaple.

- 1913 Paige, Henry, J.P., Broomborough, Totnes.  
 1910 Palmer, Frederick William Morton-, M.D., M.A., B.C. (Cantab.),  
 F.S.A., 13, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.  
 1911 Pannell, Rev. A. P., Bulmer Vicarage, Sudbury, Suffolk.  
 1919 Parker, Oxley Durant, J.P., c.c., Sharpham, Totnes.  
 1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Guildhall, Exeter.  
 1912 Pastfield, John Robinson, 7, Victoria Terrace, Magdalen  
 Road, Exeter.  
 1908 Pateman, Arthur F., Braeside, Belle Vue Road, Exmouth.  
 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Sowton Rectory, Exeter.  
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc.,  
 Hareston Lodge, Ash Hill Road, Torquay.  
 1914 Pearse, Major A. B. Rombulow, 6th Gurka Rifles, c/o Messrs.  
 Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.  
 1901 Pearse, James, 11, Salutory Mount, Heavitree, Exeter.  
 1910 Peck, Miss Charlotte L., Maidencombe House, St. Mary-  
 church, Torquay.  
 1911 Peek, C., J.P., The Keep, Kingswear, S. Devon.  
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.  
 1919 Perkin, Emil S., The Wilderness, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1917 Perry, Francis A., 4, Kirchen Road, West Ealing, London, W. 13.  
 1908 Peter, Claude H., Craigmores, Launceston.  
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.  
 1916 Pethybridge, H. M., 11, Frankfort Street, Plymouth.  
 1918\*Phillipotts, Eden, Eltham, Torquay.  
 1918/Pillar, James Elliott, Drake Circus, Plymouth.  
 1912 Pinder, William Henry, Shillingford Lodge, near Exeter.  
 1899 Pinkham, Colonel Charles, M.B.E., M.P., J.P., C.A., Linden  
 Lodge, 7, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W. 6.  
 1919 Pinnock, Miss A., Head Mistress, Girls' Middle School,  
 Tiverton.  
 1918 Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Drewton, Chelston, Torquay (VICE-  
 PRESIDENT).  
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Plymouth.  
 1916 Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.  
 1880 Pode, J. D., J.P., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.  
 1919†Pollock, J. R., Bampton Street, Tiverton.  
 1892pPOLLOCK, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park  
 Place, London, W. 2.  
 1900\*Ponsonby, Rev. Preb. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke  
 Damerel, Devonport.  
 1900\*Pope, John, Coplestone House, Copplestone.  
 1919 Powell, Alfred S., Hill Garden, Torquay.  
 1909 Prance, H. Penrose, Whitchurch, Mannamead, Plymouth.  
 1919 Pratt, Miss, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.  
 1919 Pratt, William, 34, Lawn Road, Exmouth.  
 1915 Prideaux, Charles S., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. ENG., Ermington, Dor-  
 chester, Dorset.  
 1901\*Prideaux, W. de C., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. ENG., F.S.A., 12, Frederick  
 Place, Weymouth.

- 1918 Priestley, C. W., B.Sc., Richmond Lodge, Torquay.  
 1887\*PROWSE, Lt.-Colonel ARTHUR B., R.A.M.C.(T.), M.D., F.R.C.S.,  
 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.  
 1891 Prowse, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 31, Vernon Terrace,  
 Brighton.  
 1894\*Pryke, Rev. Canon W. E., M.A., The Close, Exeter.  
 1919 Pugsley, J. Follett, How Hill, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1919 Purvis, John Archibald, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 6, Pennsylvania Park,  
 Exeter.  
 1919\*Pyne, H. B., Farnham, Surrey.  
 1919 Pyne, Taylor, Drumthwacket, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- 1918 Radcliffe, Alexander Nelson, Bag Park, Widecombe-in-the-  
 Moor, Ashburton.  
 1901 Radford, A. J. V., F.S.A., Vacye, College Road, Malvern.  
 1898\*RADFORD, ARTHUR L., F.S.A., The Manor House, Bradninch,  
 Devon.  
 1919 Radford, H. G., F.S.A., Lested Lodge, Well Walk, Hampstead,  
 London, N.W. 3.  
 1888 RADFORD, Lady, F.R.HIST.S., 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.  
 1919 Radford, Miss Cecily, 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.  
 1916 Raymond, Miss Mildred, St. Michael's Lodge, Stoke, Ply-  
 mouth.  
 1918 Rea, C. F., B.A., B.Sc., J.P., Lake Mead, Totnes.  
 1915 Record Office Library, The Public, c/o The Supt. of Publica-  
 tions (Book Dept.), Stationery Office, Princes Street,  
 Westminster, London, S.W. 1.  
 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Castle Street, Exeter.  
 1912 Reed, Capt. Herbert, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.  
 1912 Reed, William Henry, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.  
 1919 Rees, Rev. J. J., M.A., Sampford Peverell Rectory, Tiverton.  
 1909 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (*per* Librarian).  
 1885\*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.  
 1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lym-  
 pstone, Devon.  
 1911 Rendell, Dr., 19, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.  
 1904 Reynell, B., Gorse Hill, 61, Albion Street, New Brighton.  
 1898\*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 4, Keat's Grove, Hampstead,  
 London, N.W. 3.  
 1918 Rich, W. J., 21, New North Road, Exeter.  
 1916 Rider, Alonzo J., Outram Terrace, Devonport.  
 1919 Riding, Miss Laura, Treaslake, Stevenstone Road, Littleham,  
 Exmouth.  
 1914 Roberts, Herbert James, Redgate, Postbridge, Princetown,  
 S. Devon.  
 1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.  
 1905<sup>p</sup>ROBERTSON, THE RT REV. DR., Oxford.  
 1916 Rogers, Henry J., 8, May Terrace, Plymouth.  
 1917 Rogers, Inkerman, F.G.S., Inkerman House, Clovelly Road,  
 Bideford.



- 1909 Rogers, R. B., Hexworthy, Lawhitton, near Launceston.  
 1902\*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.  
 1914 Rowe, Miss Flora A. M., Wonwood, Lamerton, Tavistock.  
 1912 Rowley, F. R., F.R.M.S., Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.  
 1918 Royse, Rev. William Henry Harvey, R.N., Holne Vicarage, Ashburton.  
 1899 Rudd, E. E., 18, Gladys Road, London, N.W. 6.  
 1905\*Rundell, Towson William, F.R.MET.SOC., Terras Hill, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.  
 1914 Rylands Library (The), Manchester.
- 1912\**p*St. CYRES, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, J.P., M.A., Pynes, near Exeter.  
 1898\*St. Maur, Harold, D.L., J.P., Stover, Newton Abbot.  
 1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 21, South Street, South Molton.  
 1881\*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonport.  
 1877\*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., Lustleigh, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.  
 1918 Sayers, Rev. A. H., The Manse, North Gate, Totnes.  
 1917 Scarlett, J. F., Orchard Mount, Ashburton.  
 1919 Scott, Miss M. E., M.A., Broomfield, Tiverton.  
 1906 Scott, S. Noy, D.P.H. LOND., L.R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG., Elmleigh, Plymstock.  
 1918 SEARLEY, A. W., Northernhay, Kingskerswell.  
 1906 Segar, Richard, 64, St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2.  
 1916 Sexton, F., 3, Queen Anne Terrace, Plymouth.  
 1894 Shapland, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.  
 1919 Shapland, Hubert R., Bellaire, Barnstaple.  
 1919 Sharland, H. B., 13, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.  
 1919 Shearman, Frank, Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton.  
 1909 Sheldon, Gilbert, 70, Longton Grove, Sydenham, London, S.E. 26.  
 1910 Sheldon, Miss Lilian, 70, Longton Grove, Sydenham, London, S.E. 26.  
 1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., D.L., J.P., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.  
 1915 Shepherd, Captain E., 2, Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, London, W. 11.  
 1917 Shepherd, W. J., The Pharmacy, Barnstaple.  
 1918 Sherwin, Rev. Charles, M.A., Clyst Hydon Rectory, near Exeter.  
 1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Bath.  
 1919 SIDDALLS, JOHN, M.I.M., C.E., Drumore, Tiverton, N. Devon (HON. LOCAL SECRETARY).  
 1913 Simmons, Sydney, J.P., Okehampton, Torrington Park, Friern Barnet, London, N. 12.  
 1914 Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 4, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C. 4.

- 1907 Simpson, S., Cleeve, Christow, near Exeter.  
 1919 Skelt, R. A., Uffculme, Cullompton.  
 1902 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton.  
 1906 SKINNER, Miss EMILY, 21, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).  
 1914 Small, A., Taw View, Pitt Hill, Appledore, N. Devon.  
 1918 Smith, Mrs. C. H., The Hey, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.  
 1916 Snell, H. J., Grimston, Houndiscombe Road, Plymouth.  
 1905 Snell, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.  
 1909 Snell, William D., 27, Chapel Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth.  
 1912 SOPER, H. TAPLEY, F.R.HIST.S., The Monastery, Waverley Avenue, Exeter.  
 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Orchard Dene, Budleigh Salterton.  
 1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W. 15.  
 1919 Squire, H. Brimsmead, 90, Wood Street, London, E.C. 2.  
 1918 Staines, A. W., 69, Union Street, Torquay.  
 1868\*<sup>p</sup>STEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.  
 1919†Stolterforth, Charles S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., 1, Grey Friars, Chester.  
 1885\*Strode, George S. S., D.L., J.P., C.C., Newnham Park, Plympton.  
 1875\*Sullivan, Miss.  
 1919 Sydenham, J. F., M.D., Dulverton, Devon.  
 1919 Sydenham, Miss K. S. B., Dulverton, Devon.  
 1899 Symonds, F. G., The Firs, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.  
 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.  
 1899\*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.  
 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.  
 1900\*Taylor, Alfred, F.R.G.S., The Mission House, Sehore Cantonment, Central India.  
 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W. 7.  
 1918 Thomas, Mrs. F. S., The Old Vicarage, Holne, near Ashburton.  
 1912 Thurgood, Ernest Charles, Beverley, Dagmar Road, Exmouth.  
 1918 Tidman, Arthur, M.A., Petit Salève, Croft Road, Torquay.  
 1903 Tindall, J., Marino, Sidmouth.  
 1906 Toley, Albert, Devonian, Golden Manor, Hanwell, W. 7.  
 1908 Torquay Public Library, Torquay.  
 1918 Tracey, Miss B., Bovey Tracey, Devon.  
 1908 Treglohan, William Thomas, B.A., Conington, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.  
 1902 Trelawny-Ross, Rev. J. T., D.D., Ham, near Devonport.  
 1919 Treliving, Norman, Central Library, Leeds.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

- 1918 Trethewy, A. W., 11, Brandize Park, Okehampton.  
 1902\* Trist, Pendarves, Harbertonford, Totnes.  
 1887 TROUP, Mrs. FRANCES ROSE, West Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill.  
 1876 TUCKER, Major R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (Hon. AUDITOR).  
 1910 TUKER, Miss M. A. R., Birdcombe Court, Wraxall, Som.  
 1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.  
 1908 Turner, C. S., Kelbuie, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.  
 1918 Turner, Joseph H., The Elms, High Road, Willesden, London, N.W. 10.  
 1912 Turner, Mrs. Richard, 2, St. Germans, Exeter.  
 1911 Ulyat, William Francis, Port Meadow, Totnes.  
 1916 Underhill, F., 7, Sutherland Road, Plymouth.  
 1916 Upham, Samuel Victor, Emscote, Fortescue Road, Preston, Paignton.  
 1881 Varwell, H. B., J.P., Sittaford, West Avenue, Exeter.  
 1912 Veitch, Peter C. M., J.P., Elm Grove House, Exeter.  
 1884 Vicary, W., J.P., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.  
 1902\* Vidal, Edwin Sealy, 32, Sticklepath, Barnstaple.  
 1916 Wainwright, Mrs., Courtenay Lodge, Petitor Road, St. Mary-church, Torquay.  
 1917 Wainwright, Miss Maud, Badgeworth Court, near Cheltenham.  
 1907 Wall, Mrs. Mornington, St. Marychurch, Torquay.  
 1916 Walling, R. A. J., J.P., *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth.  
 1898 Walpole, Spencer C., Church Farm House, Lancing, Sussex.  
 1901 Wams, Rev. JOSEPH HEALD, M.A., 16, Hartley Road, Exmouth.  
 1918 Ward, Arthur E., 9, Higher Summerlands, Exeter.  
 1916 Ward, Thomas, 44, Headland Park, Plymouth.  
 1913/ Waterfall, Charles, F.L.S., Dalmeny, Shavington Avenue, Chester.  
 1908/ WARKIN, HENRY R., Chelston Hall, Chelston, Torquay (PRESIDENT).  
 1900 WATTS, Mrs. R. L., Greenbank, Yelverton, S. Devon.  
 1908 WATMOUTH, Cecil, 32, Park Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay.  
 1900\* WATMOUTH, Miss LARA, F.R.E.S., Varnello, Topham Road, Exeter.  
 1911 WATMOUTH, Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM, M.A., The Vicarage, Exeter.  
 1911 WATTS, James, Stonehanger, Salcombe, Kingsbridge.  
 1918 WATTS, W. S., Hallcombe, West Avenue, Exeter.  
 1908\* WATTS, Charles Henry, The Green, Shaldon, Teignmouth.

- 1872† Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., E. San.  
Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon.
1893. White, T. Jeston, 39, Burne Street, London, N.W.
- 1907† Whiteway-Wilkinson, W. H., F.R.C.S.E., Inverteign, Teign-  
mouth.
- 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, M.INST.C.E., Broadway Court, West-  
minster, London, S.W. 1.
- 1914 Wickham, Rev. H. M., St. John's Vicarage, Bovey Tracey,  
Devon.
- 1883\* Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1918\* Willcocks, Lieut. R.E., 9, Rodway Road, Roshampton,  
London, S.W. 15.
- 1918\* Willcocks, Lieut. Roger Hussey, R.F.A., 4, College Hill,  
Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.
- 1876\* Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 1, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,  
London, W.C.
- 1912\* Willey, Mrs. Emilie L., Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
- 1913 Williams-Lyouns, H. F., The Knowle, Kingsbridge, Devon.
- 1912 Wills, Sir E. Channing, Bart., M.A., F.C.S., Harcombe,  
Chudleigh, S. Devon.
- 1911 Wilson, A. H., Sandridge Park, near Totnes.
- 1916 Wimbush, Mrs., Altamira, Topsham, Devon.
- 1875\* WINDEATT, EDWARD, J.P., C.A., Heckwood, Totnes.
- 1896\* WINDEATT, Major GEORGE E., O.B.E., T.D., Totnes (HON.  
GENERAL SECRETARY).
- 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1872\* Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent,  
Bath.
- 1884\* WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 7, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
- 1896\* Woodley, R. W., Place, Ashburton.
- 1907 Woolcombe, Rev. A. A., Leusden Vicarage, near Ashburton.
- 1904 WOOLLCOMBE, GERALD D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
- 1916 Woolcombe, J. Y., 6, Queen's Gate, Plymouth.
- 1901 Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., F.I.INST., F.R.G.S.,  
F.R.E.S., F.S.S., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- 1891\* WORTH, R. HANSFORD, MEM.INST.C.E., F.G.S., 32, Thornhill Road,  
Plymouth.
- 1919 Worthington, Rev. John, M.A., St. Denis, Avenue Road,  
Torquay.
- 1895\* Wykes-Finch, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddesley  
Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near North  
Tawton.
- 1919 Wynne, A. E., M.A., Old Blundells, Tiverton (VICE-PRESI-  
DENT).
- 1919 Wynne, Mrs. A. E., Old Blundells, Tiverton.
- 1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
- 1910 Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., *per* Messrs.  
Edward G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury  
Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

1900\*Yeo, Miss Mary E. J., Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New South Wales.

1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.

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